FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON CSCE

LD311450Y Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the third anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was held today.

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev spoke at the press conference. Follows the text of his statement:

"An event took place in the international life three years ago, and each anniversary of this event attracts close attention. On August 1, 1975, top leaders of 33 European countries, as well as of the United States and Canada, signed in Helsinki the Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It will not be an overstatement to say that the unique nature of this collective action for ensuring peace on the scale of a whole continent has been felt by millions of people, also those beyond the limits of the participating countries. The goals of the conference--security and cooperation--are close to the hearts and minds of all generations of Europeans, those who lived through the horrors of war and those who have been living in the conditions of peace for the fourth decade now.

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhev, answering questions of PRAVDA's correspondent on the first anniversary of the conference said: "Undoubtedly, the results achieved a year ago in Helsinki are destined long life and no one will be able to undermine them, to play them down". This far-sighted assessment full of historic optimism was made by the political and state leader whose outstanding role in the preparation and the holding of the conference and in the implementation of its accords, in advancing the policy of peace among nations, of disarmament and detente has been highly estimated.

On the whole the development of the international situation in Europe proceeds precisely in this direction. Another stretch has been covered on long-term routes indicated by the Final Act. The meeting of representatives of foreign ministers of countries, participants in the European conference, that ended this year in Belgrade, despite attempts of some countries to push it off the course of Helsinki, confirmed the main thing--the significance and stability of the Final Act.

In the light of the experience accumulated after the Helsinki conference, there exist two topical questions. The first one is what effect on the situation in Europe and beyond it is exerted by the principles and accords of the Final Act. The second question that is closely connected with it is what is the actual content of this international document, in view of the fact that somewhere in the West attempts are made to distort its spirit and letter.

There were cases in the past, too, when various states interpreted some or other international agreements or their parts in different way. But perhaps, it is difficult to cite an example of such an intensive campaign to distort on purpose the essence of a major international document, which is, regrettably, the case with the Helsinki Final Act. This happens through the fault of those who do not like its entire political orientation at further continuation of the policy of detente, at overcoming the inertia of the cold war. A certain false duplicate of the Final Act that is absolutely inadequate in its contents to the authentic document is being brought into newspaper pages, onto television screens and in the air.

This ersatz document is used in the holding of all sorts of campaigns aimed at poisoning the international climate, at interference in internal affairs of other countries and peoples.

So it would, evidently, be useful now to turn again to the real contents of the Final Act.

"To broaden, deepen and make continuing and lasting the process of detente." This role was expressed in that document by the states, its signatories. They further proclaimed the fact that they are convinced "of the need to exert efforts to make detente both a continuing and an increasingly viable and comprehensive process, universal in scope." These provisions are contained in the first pages of the Final Act, in its preamble, and they illuminate its political meaning.

It is precisely this principled line that is followed consistently by the Soviet Union. It was proclaimed with utter determination in foreign policy decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Impressive in its political and legal force is the fact that the new Constitution of the USSR reflects all the ten principles of relations among states that are recorded in the Final Act. They are: sovereign equality, refraining from the threat or use of force, inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity of states, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention in internal affairs, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, equal rights and self-determination of peoples, cooperation among states, fulfillment in good faith of obligations under international law.

The principles elaborated jointly in Helsinki are increasingly introduced in the practice of the political life in Europe. Perhaps, this sound trend is manifested most patently in the development and deepening of bilateral relations between the socialist and capitalist parts of the European Continent. Political intercourse between states with different social systems has become ever more intensive. The main, decisive role is played in this, certainly, by meetings at high and summit levels that give a strong impetus to the cause of detente and fruitful cooperation.

And take measures of confidence building and stability in the military sphere. They are a qualitatively new phenomenon in the international life: Such measures did not exist either before or after World War Two. And though these are voluntary measures, they are precisely observed by the sides.

States notify each other in advance of military manoeuvres of agreed-upon scope, invite observers to attend these manoeuvres, exchange military delegations.

In the Final Act, the participating states in the European conference recognized the interest of all of them in efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation and promoting disarmament. The question arises how can this go together with the decisions of the recent Washington session of the NATO Council that adopted a programme of arms build up and increase of military allocations for decades ahead. It should also be noted that there are plans for production of barbarous neutron weapons and their deployment in Europe. These are not the indications of peacefulness by far but quite specific proofs showing where the real, not mythical, military menace is coming from and showing how urgent is the need to make a decisive turn toward ending up the arms race, toward actual disarmament. The Soviet Union calls for this and is consistently fighting for this.

The conditions of detente favour the development of relations in the economic sphere, and economic cooperation, in its turn, serves as a sort of material foundation for political detente. It can be said on the whole that a lot has been done in this sphere, too, after the Helsinki conference. Economic relations have become wider and more varied, the trade turnover increased, the structure of exchanges is being perfected.

At the same time there are also negative moments: attempts of the U.S. administration to use trade as an instrument of bringing political pressure on the Soviet Union, to halt some business contacts for these purposes. The Soviet side declared more than once, and we resolutely confirm today, that this is not the basis on which affairs could be conducted seriously, to mutual advantage.

Such problems as protection of the environment, improvement of transport communications, guaranteeing of energy resources are becoming ever more acute in Europe. The Warsaw Treaty nations have come out with the initiative to hold all-European interstate congresses or meetings on cooperation in the protection of the environment, transport and energetics. Implementation of these initiatives would facilitate without doubt the achievement of optimal decisions, meeting the vital requirement of all the states and peoples of the continent.

Humaneness is one of the most important features of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, of the Leninist policy of peace and international friendship. Being as it is one of the initiators of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, taking an active part in the drawing up of its accords, the Soviet Union exerted substantial efforts to have the provisions of the Final Act embody concern for the interests and vital requirements of people, irrespective of their occupation, nationality or age, respect for man, his inalienable rights and freedoms.

The point in question is to ensure as reliably as possible the primary right of man--the right to life, that is to do everything in order that he should live in conditions of peace, should look confidently into the morrow.

A definite place is held in the Final Act by questions related to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. For the Soviet Union, which is a Black Sea and in this sense a Mediterranean power, these questions are far from indifferent, and it is an advocate of their constructive discussion.

Laid down in the Helsinki decisions are the directions and forms of cooperation in such spheres as culture, education, information, contacts between people, institutions and organizations. As it is understandable to everybody, many of the accords reached on this score would have been simply impossible during the "cold war" years. One of the important provisions, clearly recorded in the Final Act, is that it establishes foundations of principle for cooperation among states with different social systems in the said domains. It must be effected with complete observance of the principles governing relations among the signatory states.

This means that cooperation in the humanitarian spheres must contribute to the strengthening of peace. Development of mutual understanding among states and peoples, further improvement of relations among them, must be cultivated with strict observance of the laws and administrative regulations of each state, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs.

This is the real political content of the so-called "third basket". It is not difficult to see this if one analyzes unbiasedly the provisions of the Final Act. Every impartial observer, wishing to compare the situation that existed prior to Helsinki with that of today, will arrive at the conclusion that much useful [progress] has been made in these spheres for the development of mutually enriching cooperation.

It goes without saying that ideological struggle does not cease in conditions of detente, while the latter proceeds not without ups and downs, sometimes even with zigzags, too. This is, in fact, a historical dispute about the merits and advantages of one or the other social system.

But ideological struggle is one thing, while "psychological warfare" practices are quite another. We are against all its manifestations. And this is by no means out of fear of bourgeois propaganda, no matter to what subtle forms it resorts. Nobody is able to shake the ideological staunchness of the Soviet people. But something else is also correct. Attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of our country, slanderous propaganda campaigns that follow one after another damage, primarily, the confidence between states and peoples, harm the relaxation of tensions.

The Soviet side has stressed more than once, at the topmost level included, that the results of the European meeting should be treated carefully. The past three years have shown that these warnings were timely and correct. Implementation of Final Act accords in the diverse spheres of cooperation it outlines, depends largely on the level of detente, on the state of bilateral relations among nations.

Opposition to detente puts a brake on this important large-scale endeavour, calculated as it is for years ahead. As to our country, this endeavour has been defined in the decisions of the October 1976 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee as a "party and state effort of exceptional importance."

We are far from the tendency to make conclusions of a pessimistic nature because of the continuing attacks launched on the policy of relaxation by certain Western circles, which are spreading myths about the "Soviet war menace" or "violations of human rights".

It is clearly seen in the Soviet Union that the scales are being tipped now by a responsible approach to the destinies of detente, to the implementation of the results of the European meeting. In several important bilateral documents--declarations, joint communiques, adopted in recent years--many nations of Eastern and Western Europe have confirmed that they regard the Final Act as a single whole, that they stand for a consistent implementation of its principles and accords in the form they were recorded in the Final Act proper.

And this approach must not be selective, but all-embracing, identical to all the participants of the Helsinki conference.

At the recent session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the Final Act was characterized by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, as a document holding special place among international documents. The fact that it was signed at the highest level on behalf of all the states-participants of the Helsinki meeting, has imparted its provisions the character of authoritative mutual commitments assumed by these states.

The Helsinki principles and accords are becoming ever more attractive to the peoples of other continents. This was manifested, specifically, at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. Today already Europe is being looked upon not only as the epicentre of both world wars. In our days it is being recognized also as the birthplace of the policy of detente.

In conclusion it is pertinent to underscore once more the main thing that arises from the decisions of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, from the statements of Soviet leaders regarding the realization of the results of the European conference: The Soviet Union is fully resolved to go on adhering to the course elaborated at Helsinki, and it expects the same from all the states that took part in that meeting.

Then A. G. Kovalev answered the questions of pressmen.

Question: Could you dwell at greater length on the problem of military detente in Europe?

Answer: This is, perhaps, the major problem of international relations in present-day Europe.

As is known, the Soviet Union advanced together with other Warsaw Treaty countries a broad platform of action in favour of consolidating military detente in Europe. These proposals remains fully topical now.

Socialist countries tabled recently new proposals in Vienna. It is to be hoped that the West's answer to these proposals will be considerate and constructive.

Question: In certain Western countries pronouncements are made, even by officials, that contrary to the Helsinki accords, human rights are, allegedly, violated in the USSR.

Answer: Nothing is further from truth than assertions that our country approaches with some sort of reservation the implementation of fundamental human rights and freedoms. "We have no reasons to avoid a serious talk on human rights," Leonid Brezhnev said.

Our revolution, the victory of socialism in our country not only proclaimed but also really ensured the rights of working people of any nationality, the rights of millions of working masses in the way that capitalism has not been able to do in any country.

But noisy campaigns in the West serve one purpose only: To cover up attempts at interference in internal affairs of socialist states. Such campaigns are a manifestation of "psychological warfare" and run counter to the Helsinki Final Act.

A serious talk on human rights and freedoms is a sphere of ideological struggle and we are not avoiding it. But the sphere of ideological struggle requires getting rid of the heritage of the cold war, of effect of "psychological warfare".

Question: In what way was the influence of ideas and accords of the Helsinki conference manifested at the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament?

Answer: The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament which has ended, as is known, in positive results reflected peoples' will to put an end to the arms race. Its final document emphasized the need to ban the use of force, to carry the matters to dynamic development of detente encompassing all spheres of international relations in all areas of the world. Progress in detente and progress in disarmament mutually supplement and strengthen each other, as it was proclaimed by the special session.

The world forum on disarmament has assimilated many ideas that permeate the decisions of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

Question: Committees for commissions claiming to perform some functions for observance of implementation of the Final Act have been formed in the West, specifically in the United States. It is no secret that there are individuals in the Soviet Union, too, who tried to ascribe such functions to themselves. What do you think about this?

Answer: The Final Act, just as any international document, is a product of talks about states and reflects the degree of accord among states that are signatories of this document. It is precisely the states as subjects of international law that are fully responsible for its implementation.

This is ever more true with regard to attempts at "monitoring" implementation of the Final Act that are being made from the outside, not in one's own home but in another state. This is an obvious claim at interference in internal and external affairs of other countries which directly contradicts the entire content of the Final Act.

As to the individuals in the Soviet Union you mentioned, their attempts to present themselves as "observers", observers that are self-invited, as anyone can see, are only a screen for actions of quite a different nature.

To create a full picture it is necessary to add the following. Certainly, the Soviet public, in expressing its opinion, for instance, through such organizations as the Peace Committee, the Committee for European Security and Cooperation and others is showing a vital interest in complete and honest implementation of the Final Act. Soviet public organizations cooperate fruitfully in this domain with their partners abroad and make considerable contribution to improving mutual understanding among nations.

Question: It is asserted in the West that the Soviet court condemns certain persons for "dissidence" and their trials are presented as some sort of violation of the Final Act by the USSR.

Answer: We shall not discuss with anyone the affairs that are in the competence of the Soviet state. Any discussion of our internal affairs, moreover legal actions, is incompatible with the prerogatives and dignity of the Soviet state.

The point is that this is not condemnation for "dissidence" or for belonging to some or other nationality but for actions that violate Soviet laws and are, therefore, punishable.

It is only the court that has the right to determine the measure of punishment of defendants in accordance with the degree of their guilt. And no person, the least so abroad, has the right to exert any influence on legal actions or their outcome concerning defendants. We reject any attempts at pressure on Soviet justice and attempts to doubt its competence.

On the whole the experience shows that further development of detente will not come of its own. It is necessary to fight for this, to learn to remove matters that are insignificant from the viewpoint of state relations without carrying them to psychosis. In a word, it is in the interests of all, in the interests of durable peace to learn the science of equal cooperation in conditions of detente.

Question: Some Western countries curtail the exchanges in the sphere of cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union. What could you say to this effect?

Answer: Indeed, some states take unilateral actions of this kind, breaking the existing arrangements and contacts. Thus appropriate Soviet organizations received notification from their London partners about cancellation or putting off of some functions in the sphere of cultural exchanges.

Cancellation of some or other guest tours will only cause regrets of British lovers of art, will make them poorer spiritually. But there is also a political aspect of the matter for damage is thus done both to bilateral relations between our countries and to the positive things brought by consistent implementation of the Helsinki accords that is not subject to circumstantial or speculative considerations.

Question: The United States has now given up the deal to sell a computer to the Soviet Union and some other deals. How do you assess this?

Answer: I would like to emphasize that the Soviet Union has no special advantages from Soviet-American trade. Trade, as is known, is a mutually advantageous undertaking. In case of need we can find other partners who are reliable enough.

It is important, however, to approach the development of relations between the USSR and the USA as a whole from a broader political perspective, taking into consideration the weight that both countries have on the world arena, in solving tasks of disarmament, consolidation of international security, detente. The Soviet Union, as is known, is in favour of precisely such a long-term and considerate approach to the conduct of Soviet-American relations.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1115 GMT on 31 Jul 78 LD adds the following:

When asked to assess the refusal to sell a computer to the Soviet Union and to conclude some other deals with the USSR, Anatoliy Kovalev said: As to the computer that was meant for TASS, I am confident that the quality of the work of TASS will not be affected. It will continue disseminating promptly objective, truthful information about the life in the Soviet Union, about international events. I would like to emphasize that the Soviet Union has no special advantages from Soviet-American trade. Trade, as is known, is a mutually advantageous undertaking. In case of need we can find other partners who are reliable enough. It is important, however, to approach the development of relations between the USSR and the USA as a whole from a broader political perspective, taking into consideration the weight that both countries have on the world arena, in solving tasks of disarmament, consolidation of international security, detente. The Soviet Union, as is known, is in favour of precisely such a long-term and considerate approach to the conduct of Soviet-American relations.]

CSCE EXPERTS DISCUSS AGENDA FOR 1980 SCIENTIFIC FORUM

LD290654Y Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, July 29, TASS--Experts from 35 countries, participants in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, worked out here an agenda and topics of discussion for the coming "scientific forum", a meeting of leading scientists of the states, participants in the Helsinki conference, which is to open in Hamburg (the FRG) on February 18, 1980. This forum is to discuss problems of common interest concerning the present and future development of science. The successful conclusion of the preparatory meeting in Bonn, which opened on June 20, is one more positive step in the process started by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

BELGRADE NONALINED MEETING ENDS; DECLARATION ADOPTED

Political Declaration Issued

LD311736Y Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 31, TASS--Struggle for the unity and solidarity of the nonalignment movement, against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, racialism, exploitation, against the positions of strength policy, against all forms of foreign domination, for expansion of the process of detente and for stopping the arms race--are the main tasks of the non-alignment movement in the forthcoming period. This is stated in the political declaration adopted by the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned states, which ended in Belgrade this Sunday.

The declaration notes the mounting role of the non-alignment movement in contemporary international affairs, the growing effectiveness of its actions.

The conference participants hold that the main factors of tension, the declaration says, are the forces of imperialism, colonialism and racialism. It expresses concern over the increased outright interference in the domestic affairs of the independent states by means of armed interventions of special forces and mercenaries.

In order to deepen and extend the process of detente to all the areas of the world, the non-aligned states must cooperate with all the peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces, with all nations on the basis of the principles of active peaceful coexistence, the document says.

The declaration condemns resolutely Israel's expansionist policy in the Middle East, demands Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people. The conference participants hold that the main obstacle to a lasting peace in the Middle East is the stand of the United States. The American policy is "doing away" with the Palestinian problem. U.S. assistance to Israel and urging on of bilateral partial negotiations yield nothing but harm, the declaration stresses.

The document points also to the danger of the policy of aggression, racialism, apartheid and terror in South Africa, demands and end to economic and military assistance to racialist regimes, expresses support to the just struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe for national independence, stigmatizes the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa.

The declaration stresses the importance of the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states-parties to the European conference for the expansion of the process of detente, and also of the results of special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament for checking the arms race and starting the process of genuine disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

The section, devoted to human rights, points out that the question of human liberties and rights should not serve as a political instrument for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Comment on Conference

LD311832Y Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 31, TASS--TASS correspondents Dmitriy Dymov and Yevgeniy Mankes report:

The conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, which lasted six days, closed in the Yugoslav capital. It has again clearly shown that an overwhelming majority of non-aligned states consider as the most important task of the non-alignment movement a resolute struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and apartheid.

The fresh offensive of the imperialist powers in the African Continent was particularly strongly condemned. It was noted, in particular, that the imperialist circles with the USA at their head strive to preserve and widen their colonial positions in Africa, to continue plundering rapaciously its natural resources, to undermine and [word indistinct] the non-alignment movement, by recruiting allies in it. In the opinion of many participants in the non-alignment movement, it is precisely the aim of the plans for forming the so-called inter-African force under the aegis of the Western powers.

The delegates to the conference expressed concern in connection with the fact that the racialists in the south of Africa aided by the Western states are trying to perpetuate at any cost the colonialist rule, that the Western powers are refusing to abide by the U.N. decisions banning arms supplies to the racialist regimes. All this, along with the aggressive actions by the South African Republic against the independent neighbour states, creates a threat to peace in the African Continent. The non-aligned countries declared for increasing political, moral and material aid to the national liberation movements.

The resolutions on the Middle East and the Palestinian issue strongly condemn the expansionist policy of Israel's ruling circles. The participants in the Belgrade forum declared that a just peace in the Middle East can be established only on the basis of Israel's full and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and securing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the creation of its own state. The non-aligned countries passed a decision to request the convocation of a special U.N. session for examining the Palestinian issue.

As is stressed in the documents of the conference, the non-aligned countries are concerned over the deterioration of the international situation. They resolutely declare for continuing and deepening the process of detente, for curbing the arms race, for creating a new and just international economic order. The declaration adopted by the conference expresses the determination of the non-aligned states to strengthen cooperation and solidarity in their joint actions, and calls for a peaceful settlement of mutual disputes, above all through bilateral contacts.

Many participants in the conference declared for a further development of cooperation with the socialist countries, which are the closest and natural allies of the non-alignment movement, in the struggle for peace and security against imperialism and colonialism.

In the circles of the delegations, which attended the conference, its results are assessed positively, it is stressed that the decisions taken in Belgrade will contribute towards strengthening the non-alignment movement and enhancing the effectiveness of its action on the international arena. It is also noted that the Belgrade forum is an important stage in the preparations for the sixth summit conference of non-aligned countries in Havana, which was scheduled to be held from September 3 to 7, 1979.

11TH WORLD YOUTH AND STUDENT FESTIVAL OPENS IN HAVANA

LD290602Y Moscow TASS in English 0557 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana, July 29, TASS--The Eleventh World Youth and Student Festival has opened here with a festive procession through the streets of the Cuban capital.

Over twenty thousand young people from 145 countries marched in the stadium here. They were warmly greeted by the festival guests of honour--Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, other Cuban leaders and numerous foreign guests.

The youth delegations of the USSR and other socialist countries were greeted with stormy ovations. Then the festival flag was hoisted with the young people chanting: "Peace, friendship, solidarity". The festival flame was lit in a huge bowl installed at the stadium.

DOLLAR CONTINUES FALL; EUROPEAN CURRENCY SYSTEM VIEWED

LD210929Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "The Dollar's Fall Continues"]

[Text] Bonn, 25 July--The dollar's decline is continuing. Only DM2.0376 are being exchanged for a dollar on the Frankfurt money market, which is two pfennigs less than at the end of last week.

The worsening position of the dollar is no local phenomenon. On the Tokyo exchange market the exchange rate fell below a psychologically important level: It is now worth less than 200 yen. This is the lowest exchange rate in the entire postwar period.

"In money market circles," KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER reports, "disappointment with the results of the Bonn meeting of the leaders of the seven leading countries of the Western world is cited as the reason for the latest fall." In this connection significance is being attached here to the discussion which has begun in Brussels on plans to create a "European currency system" in the context of the Common Market finance ministers' conference.

Serious differences were immediately revealed at the conference of finance ministers. Basically these divergences run in three directions. First, surrounding the institution of a new "European Unit of Account." Second, disagreements concern the question of how to prevent the currencies of the member countries from fluctuating too wildly. Third, the question of the role of the currency fund to be created through the handing over of part of the national currency reserves remains open.

At the basis of the divergences, of course, is not so much the actual technicalities of creating a "European currency system" as the misgivings of a number of Common Market members that the elbowing out of the U.S. dollar might lead to a strengthening of the positions of the FRG, which are already dominant in West Europe. Moreover, in West German circles themselves--in the Association of FRG banks, for instance, and also in the Union of Foreign Trade Firms--warnings are being issued about the danger of retaliatory action on the part of the United States.

And so the ostentatious "unanimity" and optimistic forecasts of the leaders of the seven biggest industrial states of the capitalist world have survived only a few days.

THREAT TO WORLD OCEANS BY WEST NOT USSR NAVY

LD281221Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 30, Signed to Press 20 Jul 78 p 16 LD

[Article by Capt T. Belashchenko: "The West's Aggressive Preparations at Sea Under Cover of a Propaganda Screen About the 'Soviet Naval Threat'"]

[Text] Aggressive imperialist circles and the military-industrial complex are continuing to whip up the arms race and to build up their military potential. In an attempt to justify the extortion of money from the taxpayers' pockets for weapons production, the militarists are intimidating the population of the NATO countries with malicious fabrications about a "threat" from the Soviet Navy. "Talk about a so-called 'Soviet threat' is nothing but a patent fabrication by those who oppose the relaxation of international tension. We are improving our defense for the sole purpose of reliably defending the gains of the Great October Revolution and firmly safeguarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and our friends and allies."

The myth about the "constantly increasing Soviet military threat" has for a long time now been at the focus of the anti-Soviet campaign being fanned in the West. Allegations (totally unsubstantiated, of course) are ringing out increasingly frequently that the Soviet Navy is displaying a "disquieting" activity in the world's oceans, "is creating a danger" for the interests of the Western powers, is promoting "the whipping up of tension" in certain regions--for instance, in the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the western Pacific--and is "deliberately creating difficulties for the West" in Africa, the Near East, Southeast Asia, and so forth. Top political and military leaders of the United States and other Western countries and high-ranking NATO officials have repeatedly made and continue to make statements about the "growing Soviet danger at sea." The bourgeois press, radio and television willingly give these figures widespread coverage.

But what explains such an intensively fanned hullabaloo about the "Soviet threat"? In an interview for the West German weekly VORWAERTS L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "Frankly speaking, it seems to me that those who are at present fuelling the far-fetched campaign in the West concerning the Soviet threat are actually thinking about something else. They are reluctant to reconcile themselves to the approximate balance which has developed in the correlation of the sides' military strength and they want to achieve superiority. This approach is dangerous in itself because it prompts a new and unrestrained race in weapons production and is fraught with military adventures."

Undoubtedly, one of the main aims of the intensified spreading of the myth about the "Soviet military threat, including the "threat" on the high seas, is an attempt to conceal their own constantly increasing appropriations for military preparations, to justify the squandering of national resources and money for the sake of the mercenary interests of the military-industrial monopolies, and to spur on the arms race.

$28 Billion for Building New Warships

Year after year NATO countries' military appropriations are increasing unchecked. This process is developing especially rapidly in the United States. In the current fiscal year $116.8 billion (almost $4 billion more than in the preceding fiscal year) has been appropriated in the United States for the direct needs of the Defense Department alone, and even more than that--$128.4 billion has been planned for next year. Enormous appropriations in the military budget are pictured for the further buildup of the naval arms race in the United States and for the strengthening of the U.S. Navy. [paragraph continues]

It is characteristic that for several years now the Navy's share has been the biggest among all the branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. Last year it amounted to $36.4 billion (more than 32 percent), this year, $40.1 billion, and in 1979, something on the order of more than $50 billion is envisaged.

With these vast sums the Pentagon has the opportunity to build modern warships and to create the latest types of weapons and combat equipment, including Trident submarines and ballistic missiles, cruise missiles in various modified versions, antisubmarine weapons, new types of naval aircraft, and so forth. President Carter recently put before Congress a new 5-year program for modernizing the U.S. Navy costing $28 billion and plans for building of 70 major warships as well as refitting dozens of others already in service.

Not only the numerical strength of the U.S. Navy's ships is being built up. Personnel are also being intensively trained. At the present time, out of 2.1 million men which make up the total strength of the U.S. Armed Forces, the Navy (including the Marine Corps) accounts for more than 717,000 men (34 percent). The Navy is characterized not only by the quite high combat skill of professionals but also by the special moral and political frame of mind cultivated among them, which is guaranteed above all by a carefully thought out system for the ideological conditioning of sailors in a spirit of hatred and suspicion for other peoples and of cruelty and inhumanity by the "defenders of Western civilization" with respect to "second-rate people."

The propaganda of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, the chief thesis of which is the same old myth about the "Soviet threat," plays an important role in inculcating in the U.S. sailors an aggressiveness and readiness to fight for the interests of the imperialist circles.

While raising a clamor about the "growing danger from the East" and about the laggardliness of the West in certain military spheres, the heads of the leading NATO countries are at the same time unrestrainedly boasting about "the unsurpassed might" of their armed forces, particularly the navy. Thus, when addressing graduates at the Annapolis Naval Academy recently, the U.S. President extolled the scale of the buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces and especially the Navy. He said "...we already have the biggest defense budget in history... and a large part of these appropriations is earmarked for our Navy.... I am deeply convinced that the U.S. Navy has no equal on the seas at this time...."

A continuous increase in appropriations for the Navy and a buildup of naval strength is typical of other imperialist powers too, above all Britain, the FRG and France.

According to the creators of the myth about a "threat" from the USSR, the fact that Soviet ships sail the waters of the Indian Ocean and certain regions of the Atlantic and Pacific allegedly attests to a desire on our part to insure for itself dominant positions in the world's oceans, to squeeze other states from these oceans, and to create difficulties for merchant shipping. Is this so?

Ships of the Soviet Navy indeed do sail various seas and make courtesy calls in foreign ports. There is nothing unusual in this, and still less anything menacing. Voyages abroad by warships have, from time immemorial, been considered in all the navies of the world as one of the chief means of naval training and of developing the personnel's seamanship. Nor must it be forgotten that the Soviet Union is a great sea power whose shores are fringed by the waters of 12 seas forming part of the basins of three oceans. [paragraph continues]

"Let me recall, above all," L.I. Brezhnev observed in the interview with the weekly VORWAERTS which we have already mentioned, "a simple fact: The Soviet Union has more than 40,000 kms of sea borders. Under conditions where the NATO countries have powerful offensive means at their disposal on the seas, we are obliged to think about appropriate defense in this sphere too. We have created our own ocean going navy which is capable of carrying out that kind of defense. This navy is not superior to the Western navies in terms of strength, and from the viewpoint of its structure it is of a purely defensive nature."

Therefore, there is nothing sensational in the fact that our ships today sail in many parts of the world's oceans and also appear in places which the West has become accustomed to consider as something of its own maritime domain. And if at times this is not to the liking of Pentagon and NATO figures, it is certainly not a matter of a threat from the USSR, but of these figures' reluctance to come to terms with the realities of life.

In raising a hullabaloo over "Soviet encroachment upon the world's oceans," militarist circles are seeking to parry the really legitimate uneasiness which the peoples of many countries are displaying regarding the deliberately aggressive actions of the imperialist military and of its navies and squadrons.

As is known, for more than 30 years now the United States has permanently kept large operational Navy formations in regions thousands of miles from U.S. territory and in the immediate proximity of the borders of the USSR and other socialist countries. One of the U.S. Navy's most powerful formations--the 6th Fleet--operates in the Mediterranean; and another similar formation of the Pentagon--the U.S. 7th Fleet--constantly sails the waters of the western Pacific and regularly enters the Indian Ocean. In the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean and again in the western Pacific U.S. nuclear submarines armed with missiles are on combat patrol all year round.

The following question can be legitimately asked: Who then is creating a danger for millions of people by permanently stationing such forces on the waters of the world's oceans? Is it the Soviet Union which does not have a single military base on foreign territory and which does not maintain major navy formations off the coasts of the United States, Britain or the FRG, or is it the United States which has, according to the calculations of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, more than 60 large naval bases in Western Europe, the Mediterranean and the Far East, and which constantly keeps one-third of its naval forces, considerable contingents of land- and ship-based aircraft, and marines in those regions? The answer automatically suggests itself.

Ships of the United States and other NATO countries are not only "showing the flag" but are systematically interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, organizing provocative operations and helping reactionary regimes to suppress the democratic forces and national liberation movements. This is more than convincingly indicated by the facts of Washington's widespread use of its fleets in aggressive wars against the peoples of Indochina, in armed adventures against the Dominican Republic and Lebanon, and in supporting Israel's extremist actions in the Near East.

In the period of the U.S. armed intervention in Korea in 1950-1953, and subsequently in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, U.S. ships, naval aircraft and Marine units carried out wide-scale barbaric shelling and bombing operations against civilians and conducted assault landings and punitive and other operations. The U.S. Navy's role in espionage, sabotage, and terrorist and other subversive operations in the waters and coastal regions of peace-loving states is also well known. [paragraph continues]

The unattractive story of the spy-ship "Pueblo" which was caught red-handed off the coast of the DPRK and the operation of another spy-ship, the "Mayaguez" off the coast of Cambodia gained widespread notoriety. The support which the U.S. Armed Forces, including their Navy and military transport aircraft, provided to the aggressor during Somalia's attack on neighboring Ethiopia under tense conditions in the Horn of Africa region and during support for the NATO military's punitive actions in Zaire's Shaba Province is common knowledge. These operations and, equally, the U.S. military's energetic activity throughout the Indian Ocean basin are a manifestation of the Pentagon's long-standing aspirations to take the Red Sea fully in hand and to transform it, with the help of the reactionary circles of certain Arab countries, into a kind of "private lake" and, in contravention of international maritime law, to render freedom of navigation in that region more difficult and to encroach on the legitimate interests of other countries.

Behind the "Showing of the Flag" Lurks the Intention to Control the Oceans of the World

Consistently and unswervingly pursuing a foreign policy of peace and cooperation, the Soviet Union is persistently striving to relax international tension and to improve relations among all peoples, including the creation of more favorable conditions for navigation, having in mind, particularly reducing confrontation among armed forces at sea. As a result of the active peace-loving stance of the Soviet side at international talks, for the first time in the practice of maritime legal mutual relations a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the prevention of incidents at sea was concluded back in 1972 which has considerably improved the situation in regions where Soviet and U.S. ships sail. In subsequent years other talks have also taken place, in particular, on the question of concluding an agreement regarding the stabilization of force levels in the Indian Ocean basin.

The Soviet Union is showing a readiness to hold talks regarding other regions of the world's oceans too, for instance, the Mediterranean basin. And it is not the USSR but the NATO countries, and above all the United States, that are creating all kinds of obstacles to such peace initiatives while they themselves, meanwhile, are conducting aggressive preparations. Just consider the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union has repeatedly raised the question of the necessity of this region becoming a zone of peace, a region free of nuclear arms. This position encounters the broadest support among countries both within and beyond the Indian Ocean basin. But what are the imperialist powers doing? They are practically ignoring the positive proposals and are continuing to stoke tension in every way. In particular, for several years now the Pentagon, with the support of the British, has been intensively engaged in military construction on the Island of Diego Garcia in the central part of the Indian Ocean and has created there an air and naval base, a long-range radio communications center and a powerful radar intelligence center. Large U.S. Navy warships regularly enter the Indian Ocean, including assault aircraft carriers and missile-carrying ships with nuclear weapons on board. U.S. Navy nuclear submarines with missiles on board and strategic aircraft are constantly on combat patrol here. In seeking to expand its military presence in this region Washington has recently sharply stepped up its pressure on the Philippines to prevent the Philippines from carrying out its demand for the dismantling of the biggest U.S. bases on that country's territory, in particular Clark Field and Subic Bay--the Pentagon's key strong points in Southeast Asia and the eastern Indian Ocean. Pentagon military bases are under active construction too on the west coast of Australia where the big Cockburn Sound Naval Base and other installations are already in operation.

Similar activity is being conducted by NATO countries in other regions too. All levers have been brought into operation to prevent the patriotic forces of Panama from seeking the dismantling of U.S. military bases in the Panama Canal Zone; all forces are being mobilized to combat the growing movement against U.S. military bases in Italy, Greece, Turkey and other countries, a course toward the further consolidation of U.S. military positions in Spain (the Pentagon's most important installation here is the Rota Naval Base near Cadiz) is being intensively pursued by, in particular, drawing this country into the aggressive bloc.

The military preparations of the imperialists and the dangerous actions of the Peking leadership require our country and the entire socialist community to pay due attention to the enhancement of their defensive capability, including at sea. But our actions are of a defensive nature aimed at the protecting the fatherland.

In struggling for peace and disarmament, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are making constant efforts to improve relations among countries, to eliminate mistrust and to deepen detente. The entire activity of the Soviet Union convincingly exposes the utterly false myth about the "Soviet military threat" and about the allegedly "dangerous nature" of the Soviet Navy's activity.

UN COMMISSION: MOST FAVORED NATION TREATIES' PROVISOS

LD282152Y Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 28,TASS--The U.N. Commission on International Law concluded the elaboration of very important provisions pertaining to the most favourednation treatment in relations between states.

As a result of its nearly three-month-long 30th session, the commission, which ended today in Geneva Palace of Nations, approved the drafts of 30 clauses that have been handed over for approval to the U.N. General Assembly, after which they will form the foundation of a universal international convention on this matter.

All in all the commission took eleven years to elaborate them. The drafts defined the most favoured nation treatment and outlined the general rules of its application in international relations.

The application of such treatment means that those who negotiate its reciprocal granting thereby take the commitment to ensure each other no less favourable conditions than those they grant to any third country. They serve as an important means of strengthening equal and non-discriminatory relations between states with different social systems in the economic and other fields.

The International Law Commission consists of 25 prominent lawyers from different countries of the world, the Soviet Union included. Its task is drawing up draft international agreements of a universal character on instructions of the UN General Assembly, assisting the General Assembly in this sphere and the progressive development of international law.

UGANDAN, SOVIET DELEGATES ADDRESS GENEVA ECOSOC MEETING

LD281944Y Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 28, TASS--One of the main subjects of the regular session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), now under way at the Geneva Palace of Nations, is the vile role of transnational corporations in perpetuating the neocolonialist system of exploiting the peoples of the developing states, support they render to the unlawful racialist regimes in the south of Africa.

As stressed by the representative of Uganda, who took the floor on behalf of African states in the ECOSOC Economic Committee, the continuing cooperation of transnational corporations with the racialist regimes creates an extremely dangerous situation in the south of Africa.

Facts testifying to the contacts of monopolistic associations and banks with the racialist regimes in the south of the African Continent were adduced in the course of the deliberations. Such cooperation in the military sphere is particularly sinister. It is precisely the transnational corporations that play the main role in the creation of a military-industrial complex by the racialist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

It is precisely with their assistance that the South African racialist are endeavoring to lay their hands on nuclear weapons.

The transnational corporations, it was stated at the meeting of the committee by the Soviet representative, violate the rights and interests of the countries in whose territories they operate. The largest of them interfere unceremoniously in the internal affairs of independent states, resorting to manipulations with mass media and even to coups d'etat.

On behalf of the United Nations special intergovernmental commission for transnational corporations a draft resolution was submitted for the consideration of ECOSOC. It enumerates concrete measures to cut short the unlawful actions of international monopolies in the south of Africa. The draft calls on all countries to discontinue all forms of cooperation with the racialist regimes, including deliveries of oil, oil products or other strategic materials, granting of loans and rendering of technical assistance, [words indistinct] the prohibition of any actions directly or indirectly contributing to the military strengthening of the racialist regimes.

UN COMMITTEE ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION OPENS IN NEW YORK

LD250220Y Moscow TASS in English 2301 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 24, TASS--The U.N. committee on eliminating racial discrimination began its 18th session here. Set up by decision of the U.N. General Assembly, the committee includes representatives of 18 countries.

During the session participants will discuss a report of the committee on implementing the provisions of the international convention on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination and ways for its further realization, and will look at the contribution of different states to the attainment of the tasks and goals of the ten years of actions against racism and racial discrimination.

CPSU CC OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON WEST'S HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

LD300350Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Professor Vadim Zagladin, who is the first deputy head of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, has said that the Western campaign in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union constitutes flagrant interference in Soviet internal affairs and a violation of the Helsinki accord. In a broadcast over Moscow television this evening, he said that the United States and other Western countries were not defending Soviet citizens' rights assured them by the Soviet social system and Constitution but were supporting spies like Shcharanskiy and various individuals working for subversive centres. It is not the Soviet Union that is violating human rights, Professor Zagladin said, but the United States and its allies that are interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

UN INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE OPENS IN VIENNA

LD311711Y Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 31, TASS--The UN international conference on the law succession of states as regards treaties has opened in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. It is being attended by delegations of most UN member-countries, as well as observers from a number of international organisations. The current conference, which is a follow-up to last year's sessions, is to adopt a convention regulating the order and procedure of law succession by new independent states as regards the treaties concluded previously by the "parent" countries, as well as the treaties establishing border regime.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP ARRIVES IN TANZANIA

LD311344Y Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 31 Jul 8 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, July 31, TASS--The working group of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights arrived in the Tanzanian capital to collect information about violation of human rights in the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia.

The head of the group, Professor Humberto Diaz Casanueva of Chile said that members of the group will hear testimonies of witnesses from countries of southern Africa about terror of the white minority regimes against African population, will see the documents prepared by representations of the liberation movements of the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia in Tanzania. The group will prepare a report for a world conference for the struggle against racism and racial discrimination that will be held in Geneva from August 14 to August 26 this year.

WFTU PROTESTS TUNISIA'S ACTION AGAINST TU TRIAL

LD251326Y Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 25, TASS--The World Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement protesting the arbitrary action by the Tunisian authorities who have refused admission to their country for foreign lawyers wishing to attend the first trial of the activists and leaders of the Tunisian trade union movement.

The actions of the Tunisian authorities, says the WFTU statement issued here, testify to their fear of the presence of foreign observers, the desire to hide from public opinion cases of torture and violence with regard to the prisoners as well as the desire to avoid unmasking of their hastily fabricated accusations.

In condemning the arbitrariness of the Tunisian Government, the WFTU demands an immediate release of the trade union activists and leaders before and until they are tried through a legitimate judicial procedure with all the required guarantees.

The WFTU has called on the working people of the whole world and their trade unions to express support for the Tunisian comrades who are now being persecuted and to demand an immediate release of all the accused who are now being tried.

NIKOLAYEV ASSAILS U.S. FOR 'SUSPENSION' OF INDIAN OCEAN TALKS

LD311822Y Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

["Why the Talks Are Suspended"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 31, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksey Nikolayev writes:

The Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean, occupy a prominent place in the efforts to curb the arms race and reduce tension.

Attainment of accords between the USSR and the USA towards the solution of this problem is in the interests of many states of the area, who come out for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The Soviet Union is prepared to do everything it can to overcome the difficulties in the path towards an agreement to eliminate all foreign war bases in the Indian Ocean and to substantially reduce the military presence of non-coastal states there. In order to advance the talks with the United States, the Soviet Union did not object to the stage-by-stage approach proposed by Washington. Some progress was reached during Soviet-American negotiations held last year, and the outlines of an accord appeared. Apparently, if this had been reached a step would have been made towards spreading international detente to that important part of the glove.

It would seem that the Soviet-American talks have quite good prospects. However, for nearly half a year now, the American side has suspended the dialogue. Moreover, at the conclusion of the last round of meetings in February this year, the American delegation refused to settle the date for the next stage in the talks. This is the situation that lasts till this day.

No more or less serious argument was put forward to justify this decision. Their reluctance to negotiate over the Indian Ocean the American representatives motivated by asserting that it would be "impossible" to conduct them in connection with the well-known events in some parts of Africa. [sentence as received] All these assertions are quite unconvincing. The U.S. has repeatedly resorted to deliberate linkage of questions having nothing to do with each other in order to retard negotiations. In this case, the unsoundness of the "linkage" is apparent, if only because precisely in February, with the events in the Horn of Africa at the height, the most substantial advance was reached at the Soviet-American negotiations. Ill-intended are also fabrications about the "growing Soviet naval presence" in the Indian Ocean, when it is well-known that this year, it does not exceed the level of previous years.

What, then, are the real reasons for suspending the negotiations by the United States? Noteworthy is the considerable intensification of military and military-political activities by the U.S. in the area of the Indian Ocean of late, such as pushing ahead with the work to expand American bases on Diego Garcia Island and a number of other places. The American military are demanding, for example, the deployment, on agreement with Saudi Arabia and Iran, to two aircraft carrier units off the East African coast and the coast of the Arabian Sea, and systematic exercises in the Persian Gulf.

Thus, matters are moving not towards a relaxation of tension in the area of the Indian Ocean, but rather its escalation, with all the international consequences thereof, including a threat to the security of coastal states.

The Soviet Union would not like such a development of events. The USSR has always been and remains a consistent champion of military relaxation on the Indian Ocean and is prepared to conduct appropriate negotiations in a constructive and businesslike manner. Yet, the matter depends not on the USSR alone: The American side must manifest an equal measure of political will and resolve.

GEYERSKIY EXAMINES REORGANIZATION OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE

ID311235Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 14 ID

[I. Geyevskiy article: "The CIA: Back to Its Own Circles"]

[Text] What is happening to the CIA? Is it really going through "public death throes" as a result of the investigations undertaken by Congress, as is asserted by D. Godfrey, a former employee of the "cloak and dagger" department, in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, or, as has been publicly declared by T. Branch, another specialist on American intelligence services, has it already "emerged as victor"?

The best way to find the answer is through an analysis of current White House and Congressional policy with respect to intelligence organs. This policy is reflected in Executive Order 12,036, issued by Carter on 24 January this year, and in the 1978 Senate act on the reorganization and reform of the intelligence service (in abbreviated form, S-2525), which does not differ essentially from the executive order.

By the Back Door

A study of the two documents reveals that a coordinated attempt is being made to delude the international (and American) public and create the appearance that henceforth the CIA's dirty operations will be ended, since White House approval is now required for any such operations.

This argument can influence ignorant people only. Some people will probably believe it. The intelligence orchestra has now been given a score--the President's order--and now it will play only under the head of state's baton. But there is no basis for such a conclusion. Even in the past, all secret operations, as a rule, received preliminary discussion at a high level within the framework of the National Security Council--the 303 Committee under Johnson and the "Committee of 40" under Nixon--and were approved by these Presidents or carried out on their initiative. This practice still continues. The difference lies only in the fact that the organ which discusses and sanctions secret operations is now called the Special Coordinating Committee.

The creation of a new, well-groomed and proper image for the intelligence organs is to be promoted by so-called restrictions on their activity. Eight of the 26 pages of the executive order are devoted to such restrictions. An attentive analysis of the text of the presidential order and S-2525 shows that the solemnly proclaimed bans are accompanied by stipulations and exclusions which reduce them to nothing. In essence, in Washington, to the sound of propaganda orchestras, they are fixing gilded padlocks to the front doors of the intelligence departments while leaving the back door open....

Secret operations are now called "special activities." What is concealed behind this euphemism? Propaganda stresses particularly that from now on the CIA is "banned from... killing officials abroad." How low the prevailing morality if banning political gangsterism with respect to the leaders of foreign states is elevated to the status of the highest virtue.

However, even this ban extends ONLY to OFFICIALS, and there are, therefore, no restrictions on killing other public figures or any objectionable people in general. And it is not surprising that the CIA, despite official assurances, is continuing to equip its agents not only with weapons but with poison capsules and other means for the physical elimination of people.

The category of "special activity," which has now received official sanction, also includes paramilitary operations, that is, sending diversionists and armed detachments into the territories of foreign states, commando raids, knocking together and sending in bands of mercenaries....

Intelligence departments are forbidden to carry out the "forcible overthrow of democratic governments." Does this mean a genuine renunciation of the organization of coups and other forms of flagrant interference in the affairs of sovereign states? By no means. First, in accordance with the political vocabulary used in Washington, the expression "democratic governments" is never used to refer to socialist states and countries with progressive regimes. Second, the restrictions formally apply only to the "forcible" overthrow of governments. This means that the CIA is permitted to weave a net of political conspiracies in any state, including those which Washington considers "democratic."

The same applies to espionage methods. As is known, in the last 20 years more than 400 American journalists have fulfilled CIA missions abroad. The American magazine ROLLING STONE considers it possible that "several journalists who are CIA agents are still" abroad. The "new rules" issued by the CIA last December for mutual relations with journalists provide a legal possibility for continuing the former practice. In the first paragraphs of the "rules," a ban is proclaimed on "any ties" with employees of the mass information media "with the aim of using them for any intelligence activity." The last paragraphs contain the saving reservations: The ban is not on any, but only on "paid relations" with journalists. No restrictions are imposed on "unpaid" relations.

Senate Bill S-2525 is composed in the same spirit. A loophole is left for the special services to use American citizens going abroad on state programs in the sphere of education and culture. They are not allowed to work for the CIA "for payment or valuable reward." But no definition is given of a "valuable reward." This is left to the discretion of the CIA, which can always say that in its opinion the reward in question is not valuable. Like a fox calling his tail as a witness.

Dirty Operations Continue

The real aim of the reorganization of the intelligence services now being carried out is not to put an end to subversive activity but to renounce the most odious, compromised methods, to improve the work of secret departments, increase their efficiency and expand the arsenal of methods employed. Great significance is attached to the coordination and centralization of various secret services.

On the instructions of the National Security Council, the CIA has recently elaborated a series of measures designed to step up its activity in certain areas, taking into account the specific features of each region. The CIA has been given the tasks of eliminating the consequences of failures which have taken place throughout the world in recent years, trying to restore and strengthen the network of agents, extending the collection of intelligence information on defense secrets and military and military industrial sites, encouraging the activity of "dissidents" and intensifying ideological subversion.

An important role is alloted to the CIA in the broad imperialist interference in the African Continent. There is an increase on special appropriations for recruiting the leaders of antipopular regimes and for arming and financing counterrevolutionary gangs operating against Angola and other independent states. A program of subversive actions in West European countries has also been elaborated. The resident agents in Italy, for instance, have been instructed to develop contacts to finance and arm terrorist groups, using them to destabilize the political situation and move the country to the right.

A special place in the CIA's activity is occupied by the preparation of so-called "alternative scenarios" for countries with pro-American regimes. These are the most clandestine operations. There is reason to think that at present the greatest significance is attached to them. The CIA is secretly preparing to face the fact that the antinational policy of certain leaders might make their removal from power inevitable (and expedient, from the point of view of Washington's interests). The greatest attention is devoted to certain Arab states. The CIA is seeking out, in good time, people devoted to Washington who could--with secret or open American support, depending on the circumstances--seize power. By sacrificing this or that pro-American figure who compromises himself in his policy, the CIA is counting on achieving a more important goal--maintaining pro-American regimes.

While Washington politicians and journalists are trying to dress up their masters of dirty deeds as gentlemen, the CIA leaders themselves admit they have no intention of renouncing subversive acts abroad. Recalling "interference in the affairs of governments of other countries--in Guatemala, Iran, Cuba, Vietnam and Angola (this list could be continued)--Admiral Turner stated recently: "We are not renouncing interference altogether; we are simply allotting it a more modest place." The measure of the admiral's modesty can only be guessed at. From 1961 through 1971 the CIA carried out about 800 major secret operations. That figure represents less than one-fifth of the "several thousand" operations which, as the Church Senate commission revealed, were undertaken during that period. If, say, the present modest men in Washington cut that number in half, or even reduce it by nine-tenths, all the same there is no reason to assert that the United States has finished with subversive actions in other countries.

Since Washington started to "reform" its intelligence departments, new facts have surfaced about the CIA's subversive acts. In Britain, according to reports in the press, about 70 American secret service agents are operating. They make wide use of electronic devices for observing trade union figures, members of parliament, even ministers....The secret war against Cuba goes on. It is being waged, according to Bill Moyers, a well-known American observer, by "soldiers of a CIA secret army hired and trained by that U.S. Government department." The CIA schemed to overthrow the Jamaican Government and kill Prime Minister M. Manley. And how many other subversive operations are being implemented by the CIA throughout the world?

A Cosmetic Reform

Although the present administration is adopting special measures to prevent secret operations from being made public, it is also claiming to be implementing an "open policy". Praising the presidential executive order on intelligence organs, the New York TIMES asserted that it "reflects one of the basic principles of Carter's presidency--to insure a more open policy with respect to intelligence organs." Such rhetoric conceals measures in the opposite direction. Attempts are being made to black all channels through which "undesirable information" on the actions of the secret services could become public property. In the White House the number of employees with access to such secret information has been reduced from 40 to 5. In accordance with the new directive, ambassadors no longer need to be fully informed of the secret operations of special services.

Their control over the activity of CIA employees will be even more limited than before. Contrary to White House statements, many secret operations, including electronic observation, are kept secret from Congress, too.

The present increase in CIA activity is accompanied by a ballyhoo publicizing the "reform" of the intelligence community. Certain leading mass information organs are continuing the campaign to rehabilitate the dirty tricks department. This, of course, is being done gradually and carefully. But nonetheless the general direction is obvious. Thus officials are forbidden, for instance, to publicly mention direct U.S. participation in the counterrevolutionary coup in Chile.

It is not only the intelligence organs themselves which they are now trying to "wash clean"--in the last analysis they are only the executors. They are also trying to wash the dirt and blood from the facade of American imperialism as a whole. This campaign is not simply an effort by individual ex-spies or mass information organs, but represents an important constituent part of Washington's present global political and ideological strategy. This campaign has two main tasks:

1. To blunt the peoples' vigilance in the face of the United States ever-increasing subversive actions against progressive democratic forces throughout the world and its efforts to weaken opposition to imperialist interference in the affairs of sovereign states;

2. To strengthen U.S. prestige, which has been shaken to its foundations, in the eyes of the world public and to justify Washington's claims not only to the military and political, but also the moral leadership of the West.

Philip Agee, in his book "Inside the Company" predicted 3 years ago that after the exposure of American intelligence services Washington would certainly begin a "reform" of the CIA. But this would be a "return to the traditional hypocrisy," he warned. So it has turned out. The cosmetic reform which has been undertaken may, perhaps, have changed the outward cut of the cloak, but it has left the dagger untouched, concealed beneath the cloak. That means that U.S. subversive actions abroad are still on the agenda, and this should be remembered.

PRAVDA DENIES VANCE 'MEDIATION' CAN AID NEAR EAST PEACE

LD311027Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "'Mediation' and Sabotage"]

[Text] New York, 23 July--After the recent fruitless talks at Leeds Castle in England between the heads of the foreign policy departments of the United States, Israel and Egypt, the logical question arises: What next? Washington is pretending that the answer has been found. It has been found in plans for the next visit to the Near East by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance to attempt "mediation."

It is difficult to conceal the failure of the latest piece of "mediation" by Washington. "The end result," writes the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "could be a sharp deterioration in the prospects for peace in the Near East." In other words, this is an admission of the bankruptcy of U.S. policy in the Near East.

The further Washington goes in its attempts to breathe life into the stillborn idea of separate Egyptian-Israeli talks, the more obstacles it will create on the path to a genuine Near East peace settlement.

TRUD COMMENTATOR ATTACKS U.S. STANCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD311255Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[From Yu. Babich International Review answering readers' letters: "Whose Purpose Does It Serve?"]

[Text] "I read that a strident anti-Soviet campaign has been launched in the United States. What has provoked it? What are its aims?" [signed] (V. Kusnetsov, Kuybyshev)

The conviction of hirelings of foreign intelligence services in the Soviet Union for the criminal offenses they have committed is being used as a ground for a new outburst of anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States. Under the cloak of "the defense of human rights" in the USSR, the political henchmen of the military-industrial complex, Zionism and reaction are trying to use the situation, above all, to undermine the very ideas of detente. In particular, they are seeking to undermine any possible agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive arms. Under their pressure, the U.S. President banned the sale of a Sperry-Univac computer to the Soviet Union and placed restrictions on supplies of drilling equipment for the oil industry. And all this on the pretext of "the defense of human rights" in our country!

This kind of attempt to put pressure on and interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, there can be no doubt, is in no way dictated by humanitarian ideals. Even Washington POST observer W. Raspberry was forced to admit that the campaign launched in Washington, accompanied by threats from certain high-ranking representatives of the present administration for "a reexamination of relations" with the USSR, is intended not only to undermine the ideas of detente but also to divert the attention of the general public from violations of human rights in the United States itself.

Indeed, what kind of human rights can there be for the more than 5 million unemployed Americans? Or for those labor union activists who, under Bill C-1437 submitted to Congress, are threatened with 15 years' imprisonment for taking part in a strike? While fighting for the "human rights" of spies and traitors convicted in the USSR, as was further demonstrated by President Carter's 21 July press conference, Washington remains indifferent to the fate of the political prisoners--those hundreds and thousands of people --who, on the admission of Andrew Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, are in fact languishing in U.S. jails.

It was with good reason that, at a press conference in Washington last Saturday, campaigners for the release of U.S. political prisoners angrily condemned Washington's hypocritical "human rights" campaign. An ever-increasing number of Americans are beginning to realize the real meaning of the campaign of provocation unleashed in the United States. The more so since this campaign is seriously poisoning not only Soviet-American relations but also the political atmosphere throughout the world.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS, NOT FEAR OF USSR UNDERLIE U.S. POLICY

LD311057Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 29, 19 Jul 78 p 9 LD

[Yuriy Yartsev article: "When the Stake is $2 Billion"]

[Text] It follows from a recent interview granted to the CBS radio and television company by Democratic Senator Frank Church that the worse the attacks of the new cold war fever which has taken hold of Washington become, the more risky is the return to the game called "the Russians are coming." And this return is already apparent. The administration, according to Church, is now excessively keen on this manifestation of the old cold war syndrome.

But why "the Russians are coming" (for they have been and still are writing about the "Soviet threat," just as, for example, considerably earlier they wrote about the "hand of Moscow")? Because this trenchant cliche, which has entered the political vocabulary following the example of people apparently far removed from politics, accurately defines the nature of today's hysteria, which is extremely dangerous to peace and detente. Consequently, it is not simply decibels that constitute the difference between the ballyhoo about the "Soviet threat" and the shouts of "the Russians are coming." Attempts to turn away from cooperation and toward confrontation and stoking the arms race--this is what delineates the boundary. For this reason, Church concludes, an old political game is being revived in a new and more dangerous form. At the slightest provocation everyone cries: "the Russians are coming." This is an indicator of the reigning atmosphere. As a sober-minded politician, Church is genuinely concerned. The examples he cites are far from isolated.

The sale of F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia--"the Russians are coming." The campaign against the embargo on arms supplies to Turkey--also "the Russians are coming." Interference in Zaire--once again "the Russians are coming." Church does not grant even the thought that the Russians intend to take Africa. According to him, "the entire historical process" testifies against this. But he foresees that some people already wish to use this sinister theme--"the Russians are coming; "the Russians are advancing"--to justify America's further involvement in events in Africa. In the example of Zaire, he interprets this very involvement--basically a strictly mercantile interest--as follows: Copper and the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in that country by U.S. and West European banks. Any game has to have stakes, and what stakes there are in Washington's African game. Church's diagnosis is correct. Our readers can have no doubt about it. It is impossible to be a U.S. senator and underestimate the significance and power of capital. Church is approximate only as regards figures. But Pat Holt, former chief of staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (which Church himself is soon to head), specifies in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Mobutu is in debt to the tune of something like $2 billion, and one-fourth of this sum is made up of unsecured private bank loans. Nonpayment of the debt would have adverse repercussions, to say the least, in financial circles in New York and West Europe."

It is necessary to emphasize the word "private." It explains a great deal. At one time Wall Street bankers were opposed to recognizing the Soviet state. Their reason was the nonpayment of debts incurred under loans granted to the tsarist government and Kerenskiy. They stubbornly stuck to their guns for 16 years, and Washington heeded them--their power was so great. When they nevertheless backed down in the end, this was probably the only case in history.

They are even less inclined to give up former colonial Africa. But it is not enough to say they need its riches. The machinery of neocolonialism is more "subtle," cynical, cunning and farsighted. Financial capital gives a boost. Loans? To modernize quarries and mines and at the same time to pay mercenaries? Certainly. Only, pay the interest on time, if you please. When unable to pay, interest will pile upon interest.... The noose will draw tighter. Dependence will develop into servitude. An "independent" country can become the hostage of bankers. Zaire is an example of this.

Mobutu is selling national riches in order to pay his debts. The country is being plundered in two ways. Earnings from copper and cobalt are accumulating in overseas banks. The regime's internal rottenness troubles the holders of Mobutu's bonds no more than last year's snow.

Well, you will think, corruption is flourishing, the country is being brought to ruin and the people live in poverty. Profits would flow. But come the first hitch, and there is alarm, landings, interference. No Western politician will dare to ignore the bankers' interests. Any form of "aid" will be written off as a loss. This has already happened. The U.S. taxpayer has always been the loser. The bankers will profit. The stake is $2 billion!

And this for Zaire alone. How much for other African countries? Three? Five? Eight? We do not know yet. We will not be surprised if private loans alone total some $10 billion or thereabouts. These figures will come to light sooner or later. They will also be striking because they provide a clear numerical expression of the African policy of the United States and certain NATO countries.

In general, Senator Church knows what he is talking about: "The reason is certainly not that 'the Russians are coming.'"

U.S. 'SELECTIVELY' APPLIES BONN RESOLUTION ON HIJACKING

LD291356Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1208 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

["They Are Covering for Killers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--A U.S. State Department spokesman has announced that on 1-2 August a meeting of representatives of seven Western countries will be held in Bonn. At their recent summit meeting, the leaders of these nations adopted a resolution on combating international terrorism. This new meeting will discuss specific measures to implement the resolution in practice. The State Department spokesman stressed that the United States attaches "great importance" to the resolution and intends to do "everything possible" to carry it out.

In this connection a question was asked at the press conference as to what Washington intends to do regarding Soviet demands for the extradition of the Brazinskases--father and son--the criminals who are being sheltered in the United States for hijacking a Soviet aircraft and in doing so committing a terrorist act. On 15 October 1970 these air pirates, using firearms, seized an AN-24 aircraft which was on a flight from Batumi to Sukhumi and forced its crew to land in Turkey. In doing so they killed an air hostess, seriously wounded the navigator and pilot and gravely threatened the lives of the passengers.

The official spokesman declined to answer this legitimate question by a correspondent and thereby demonstrated once again Washington's duplicity. It verbally declares its "concern" for acts of international terrorism and in practice protects bandits. Since August 1976, the Brazinskases have been sheltered from justice in the United States, where their case is going from one official level to another. Moreover, bills to grant them "permanent asylum" in the United States have been submitted to Congress.

The resolution adopted by Western countries says that if any country refuses to extradite or bring to trial a person who hijacks an aircraft, then the governments of the seven will immediately cease flights by their aircraft to the country in question and will not themselves admit its aircraft. As for Washington, then, judging by everything, it intends to display "a selective approach" to its fulfillment of the demands of this resolution.

U.S. PUBLIC REPORTEDLY CONCERNED BY ADMINISTRATION'S USSR POLICY

LD310732Y Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

["Well-Justified Concern"--TASS headline]

[Text] San Francisco, July 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports:

The American public expresses growing concern over the administration's latest moves that tend to worsen relations with the Soviet Union.

Albert Kahn, the noted American public figure and writer, said to the TASS correspondent that such moves should be regarded as an echo of the disastrous policy which the United States pursued after World War Two. He said this policy led the United States to the Korean and the Vietnam wars and caused it to launch costly and increasingly dangerous military programmes from which only arms manufacturers gain. He said that such a policy has faced Americans with rising taxes, runaway inflation and growing discontent in the country.

Albert Kahn said that the administration is now trying to divert public attention from domestic difficulties and find excuses for increasing military spending. He stressed that these are precisely the reasons behind the current hostile propaganda against the Soviet Union. To persuade Americans to spend billions of dollars on military aims they are told that they are allegedly threatened by a certain enemy and the myth about "the communist menace" is being built up, A. Kahn said.

It is in this context, A. Kahn said, that the hypocritical campaign over human rights should be regarded. At the same time, he stressed, millions of Americans are literaly confined in ghettoes because of their black skin.

As for the "freedom of expression" in the USA, the writer said that he personally was not allowed to go abroad for ten years. In the course of fifteen years, he could not find a publisher for his works. And this was because of his pronouncements against the cold war waged by the U.S. Government. Albert Kahn said that many others were also persecuted in a similar way.

Albert Kahn stressed the need for constructive steps by the U.S. administration to improve relations with the Soviet Union. This is the only way possible, he said, because with the present stockpiles of arms any other policy would be potentially suicidal.

MOSCOW CITES UPI REVEIW OF REACTION TO U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD302325Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The course of President Carter's foreign policy is giving rise to alarm everywhere. This is shown by the UPI news agency, which has issued a review of evaluations of the present U.S. administration's foreign policy compiled by agency correspondents in 15 countries.

According to a report from Bonn, West German officials think that there is too much idle talk in U.S. foreign policy. The French Government considers that the U.S. President has been overly impetuous on the question of human rights in the Soviet Union, the Paris correspondent writes. The British press is critical, the review notes. The reason for this dissatisfaction, in particular, is the missfortune of the dollar.

The White House economic policy is also causing concern for Japanese leaders, the agency continues. In Rome, UPI points out, both communist and noncommunist figures openly criticized Washington's policy when the State Department said that it did not want to see communists in the Italian Government. The foreign policy of the White House is giving rise to great dissatisfaction in the Arab world.

The most vivid manifestation of open annoyance with U.S. policy in Latin America, the agency points out, is the abrogation by Brazil of its military pact with the United States, which had been in existence for 25 years.

MILITARY ORDERS SAID LEAST HIT BY U.S. SHIPBUILDING CRISIS

LD281112Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 28, TASS--The U.S. ship-building industry is on the verge of a grave crisis. This is shown by a study made by a group of civilian and military experts with E. Hidalgo, assistant secretary of the navy, at the head.

Analyzing the state of affairs at the biggest shipyards in the USA the team came to the conclusion that the signs of an oncoming crisis are already there and that unless radical steps were taken, the number of workers employed in the ship-building industry would diminish 20 percent by 1982 and 52 percent by 1986.

It is noteworthy that companies filling military orders will suffer least from the crisis. Among them are General Dynamics and Newport News Ship-Building and Dry Dock, which build or reconstruct atomic submarines to orders from the Department of the Navy.

'SCANDAL' IN GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION REPORTED

LD282224Y Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 28, TASS--Jay Solomon, the administrator of the General Services Administration which caters to government institutions, announced the dismissal of his deputy, Robert Griffin. The decision followed reports about widespread corruption among the board's officials. The board is concerned with the building of and material and technical supplies for government institutions, and has a 5 billion dollar annual budget.

The Washington POST writes that investigation revealed that the board's officials gave supplier companies ficticious documents on delivery of materials and jobs performed, receiving in return big bribes. It is maintained that some officials in the last two years received bribes to the tune of 250,000 dollars each.

The exposure and dismissal of another graft-taker would hardly be an important piece of news in the American capital, where people are pretty much used to this sort of thing, had it not had a serious political undertone. As it happens, the go-ahead for the dismissal came personally from the U.S. President.

TASS REPORTS NEW BOEING CORPORATION BRIBE SCANDAL

LD311845Y Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov reports:

A new scandal is brewing in the United States connected with the exposed illegal machinations, bribery and corruption. This time, Boeing Aircraft Company has been found involved in the criminal activity. According to reports from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, this gigantic corporation has over many years bribed political leaders of a number of foreign countries. The high ranking bribe-takers were lobbying in favour of Boeing persuading the governments of their respective countries to conclude deals profitable for that company.

In this way Boeing obtained many multimillion orders to supply aircraft to such countries as Iran, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, South Korea, the Sudan and Pakistan. The corporation, says the commission, has spent on bribing over 33 million dollars. Boeing was obliged to admit that the activities of its "trade" agents abroad violated the existing legislature governing the conclusion of international deals.

Despite the fact that the commission named the countries whose representatives took bribes from Boeing in the U.S. Court of Appeals, after intercession by the State Department, prohibited making public the names of the persons involved. This decision, as well as the direct interference by the administration, is interpreted here as a proof that among the bribe-takers there are some high-ranking officials, possibly even members of government of the countries involved. Mentioning their names in the press as bribe-takers may cause a chain reaction of new exposures which, in turn, may substantially impair relations between the USA and these countries.

The Boeing scandal caused no surprise in the U.S. political circles. The fact is that in recent years a whole number of American corporations, including such major companies as Lockheed Aircraft and Textron, got involved in such unseemly cases.

CPUSA CALLS FOR WORKERS UNITY IN STRUGGLE AGAINST 'AUTHORITIES'

LD311640Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, July 31, TASS--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States has called upon the working people, the trade unions and democratic forces of the United States to strengthen their unity against the policy of the federal government, the local authorities and monopolies towards the working class.

The necessity of unity is particularly topical nowadays. The onslaught of the banks and major corporations, which are encouraged by the authorities, is becoming increasingly tough from day to day.

Under the conditions of deterioration of the position of work and fierce attacks at factory and office workers by U.S. monopolies, the federal administration is continuing its openly antipopular policy. Counter to the interests of the country's working people, it calls upon them to renounce the struggle for their vital interests.

The political situation in the United States necessitates a strengthening of the unity and widening of support for the working masses in their struggle for their vital interests, the statement stresses.

SOVIET OFFICIALS GREET COUNTERPARTS ON POLISH HOLIDAY

Ustinov Greets Jaruzelski

LD281517Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade W. Jaruzelski, Polish national defense minister.

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and all servicemen in the Polish Army on the 34th anniversary of the national holiday--Polish rebirth day. We are sincerely glad that, in implementing the program for building a developed socialist society, the Polish working people have achieved new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress. It is pleasant to know that the combat friendship and cooperation between our peoples and armies, born in the years of World War II, are continuing to develop and strengthen successfully to benefit the cause of peace, socialism and communism. I wish the personnel of the Polish Army further successes in combat and political training and in improving their motherland's defense capability. May the combat collaboration of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states grow stronger!

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Grishin, Promyslov Greet Leaders

LD311549Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Sincere Congratulations"]

[Text] On the 34th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR City Committee, and Jerzy Majewski, Warsaw City president, the following telegram:

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom and the working people of Moscow we send you, the Warsaw PZPR Committee, the Warsaw People's Council Presidium and all the inhabitants of the Polish capital, sincere congratulations on the national festival of the 34th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

Muscovites are sincerely glad at the successes achieved in past years by the working people of people's Poland and its capital under PZPR leadership in all sectors of socialist building.

On this significant day we note with great satisfaction that Soviet-Polish friendship, which is strengthening every year in the common struggle for the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, has today become the property of the broadest people's masses of our countries.

We are confident that the steadily expanding links and contacts between the party and social organizations and working people of Moscow and Warsaw will continue to develop and serve the further strengthening of friendship between our parties and countries.

We wish you, dear friends, communists and all the people of Warsaw, new achievements in implementing the tasks set by the Seventh PZPR Congress.

EUROPE DOES NOT BACK WASHINGTON'S TRADE SANCTIONS

LD311455Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[N. Polyanov article: "Times Have Changed"]

[Text] Washington hoped that West Europe would applaud the American attempts to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs by pressuring it with the aid of so-called "trade sanctions". But it has now been forced to admit that these hopes have been a fiasco. The overwhelming majority of West Europeans view the "economic stick" brandished on the other side of the Atlantic as a dangerous instrument of cold war capable of causing trouble only for whoever uses it.

The West European rightwingers who attempted to support the senior partner were openly hissed in the press. This happened to a Bonn parliamentarian--the Christian Democrat Marx: He scarcely had time to state on the radio that Bonn should follow "Washington's example" and also retard trade with Moscow before he became the target of the most acute criticism.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has plainly stated that no one has the right to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs--this can lead to no good. For his part West German social democratic leader Willy Brandt has effectively condemned the anti-Soviet policy of the Washington administration. He stressed that relations between East and West "must not be unnecessarily threatened by sham debates about civil rights." At a Vienna press conference Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky publicly criticized the "noisy demonstrations and boycotts" staged in the United States. "Experience confirms," he said, "that a great power will not allow itself to be pressured from outside. The trade boycott (vis-a-vis the Soviet Union) is useless; this is confirmed by past examples."

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes of the bankruptcy of the attempts by certain American circles to force West European governments to follow Washington's lead. "The idea," it points out, "that Bonn, Paris and London will stop their goods deliveries to the Soviet Union... is obviously futile."

In answer to a question about whether, following Washington's example, it intends to "impose restrictions" on trade with the USSR, the Federal Foreign Ministry declared: There can be no question of this: This position enjoys the total support of business circles. (Rayner Lomach) a director of Freid Krupp, told this writer: "We wholeheartedly welcome the economic agreement concluded between our countries during the lofty Soviet guest's visit to Bonn last May.... We hope that in the future these business relations will become still more effective to our mutual advantage."

It would do some people in Washington no harm to think all this over. They wanted to hit the West's trade with the Soviet Union. But, alas, they blundered. Times have changed.

DKP STATEMENT CONDEMNS WEST'S ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

LD2814195Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Bonn, 23 July, TASS--The experience of the workers and democratic movement attests that anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are invariably directed against the struggle for the rights of the workers and of all the people. [paragraph continues]

In organizing anticommunist campaigns, the monopolies are trying to distract the working people from the continuing crisis and its causes and consequences, according to a statement published by the German Communist Party [DKP] Board Presidium.

Under the conditions of capital's offensive against social and democratic rights, and under conditions of rising unemployment and the arms race, the statement stresses, the bourgeois propaganda organs and above all the Springer press, the leaders of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union, and a number of other FRG politicians have launched a clamorous campaign against the USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries that is being waged in accordance with the actions of the U.S. administration. At the same time, basic freedoms are being crudely violated in the United States and the vital rights of a considerable section of the population are being flouted, the DKP Board Presidium points out.

Reactionary circles in the FRG--the opponents of detente, advocates of the "berufsverbot" and of universal surveillance, patrons of the neo-nazis, and friends of the South African racists and of Pinochet's dictatorship--are waging a campaign of slander against the USSR and other socialist countries in connection with the just sentences meted out to lawbreakers, spies and those who have become the playthings of imperialism's special services, the statement says. It is precisely for this reason, the DKP Board Presidium stresses, that the FRG communists' energetic rebuff of the slanderous accusations and provocations against the socialist states is in full accord with the interests of the struggle for detente and peace and for the democratic rights of the FRG's working people.

The statement contains an appeal to all the working people and democrats of the country to strengthen their unity and anti-imperialist solidarity, and to disseminate on an even wider scale the truth about the achievements of real socialism.

PORTUGAL'S EANES TALKS WITH PARTY LEADERS ON CRISIS

LD010832Y Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, August 1, TASS--President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal continues consultations with the leaders of the principal political parties in order to find a way to resolve the government crisis which was brought on by the disintegration of the coalition of the Socialist Party and the Social-Democratic Centre. In the course of the last three days, the president received twice the leaders of political parties.

PCP Issues Resolution

LD311550Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The TASS correspondent reports from the Portuguese capital that the plenary meeting of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee has ended. The members of the Central Committee debated the political situation resulting from the fall of the government and discussed the most pressing tasks. The resolution approved by the Central Committee says that the crisis provoked by the Centrists is a serious threat to democracy. The Social Democratic Center Party's action is part of reaction's common strategy to attack the revolutionary gains, especially the agrarian reform and the nationalizations, to reestablish the economic and political power of the monopolies and in the end to destroy the democratic regime.

The resolution states that in the opinion of the PCP, under present circumstances there are only two ways to overcome the crisis: forming a government based on the present composition of the Assembly of the Republic or holding parliamentary elections as soon as possible.

The PCP is ready to analyze with the Socialist Party [PS] and other democratic forces in the country possible ways of overcoming the crisis and to study carefully possible common actions in defense of democracy. The PCP will firmly support early elections if the formation of a new government based on the present make-up of the Assembly of the Republic is seen to be impossible, says the resolution. The workers and all democrats should remain vigilant regarding reactionary maneuvers and irresponsible activities by leftist pseudorevolutionary forces, and strengthen unity to insure the defense and consolidation of the democratic regime enshrined in the constitution.

The PCP Central Committee especially calls on all members of the PS and the voters who elected its candidates to increase mutual understanding and to carry out common actions with the communists.

The Central Committee reaffirms that the PCP will do everything it can to overcome the crisis in a democratic way.

HAIG INTERFERING IN W. EUROPEAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD312304Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2012 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 July--TASS commentator Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

General Haig, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, has arrived in Portugal on a private visit at the moment when that country is experiencing a serious government crisis caused by a break in the government agreement between the Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Center.

The time has not been chosen by accident. General Haig is kind of a one-man "fire brigade." As soon as a government crisis occurs in a West European country, General Haig hurries to offer his advice, and to remind them about NATO interests.

The general is most of all afraid of communists' entering the governments of countries of the North Atlantic bloc. He has repeatedly spoken against this in Munich, Brussels, Rome, and in interviews to numerous press organs. And everywhere he reiterates that politics are outside his competence, but that what he is anxious about "from the military point of view" is the possibility of communists' entering governments of the NATO countries.

The "fire brigade" in the person of General Haig is in a great hurry to influence West European politicians.

And although politics are in fact outside the general's competence, his exhortations constitute unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of West European countries. For example, he does not want communists to enter the Italian Government and he is dissatisfied with the changes which have taken place in Portugal since the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship.

And the right to lecture sovereign states is blatantly beyond the general's competence.

USSR AIR FORCE SQUADRON TO VISIT FINLAND IN EARLY AUGUST

LD311045Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 78 P 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit to Finland"]

[Text] In accordance with the agreement reached and at the invitation of aviation Maj Gen R. Merio, commander of the Finnish Air Force, an air squadron of Sovet Air Force fighters will pay a friendly visit to Finland at the beginning of August this year.

IRAQI OFFICIAL DENIES RUMORS OF CRISIS IN USSR RELATIONS

LD311820Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Baghdad:

During a recent press conference Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq, resolutely repudiated recent conjectures in the Western press that relations between Iraq and the USSR have entered a state of profound crisis.

Speaking to local and foreign journalists, he stressed: We do not believe that our relations with the Soviet Union and the other communist countries are experiencing a crisis. Husayn noted that differences may arise between Iraq and any of its friends on any given problem at any given stage but that the general trend of events confirms the historic necessity for relations of friendship with its friends.

The main factors in favor of the establishment of relations of genuine friendship with the USSR and the other communist countries, the Iraqi leader said, remain the same and will not undergo change in our future policy.

Speaking about Iraq's foreign policy, Husayn indicated that it is a principled and not an expedient policy. It is not a policy controlled by one person, as is the case in some countries of the Third World, which are friendly or hostile according to the policy of one person.

Assessing the policy of the latter as one of expediency, he said: We will not act like that even if, let us say, our relations with the USSR or any other communist state were subjected to crisis.

Replying to questions about the so-called Soviet and Cuban presence in the Horn of Africa, the Iraqi statesman noted that, when speaking about foreign interference, the Western information agencies imply only the presence of the USSR and other communist states. However, he stressed, the Soviet Union and Cuba are present in the Horn of Africa at the request of the Ethiopian Government, whereas the Western countries, which have been blackmailing the world for over two centuries, continue to oppress and plunder the African peoples and to pursue their imperialist policy in Africa. Husayn stressed that they have no right to speak of a Soviet presence in the Horn of Africa.

IRAQI MINISTRY WARNS BRITAIN ON TREATMENT OF ENVOYS, CITIZENS

LD311754Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, July 31, TASS--An official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Iraq warned the British Government against attempts to cause any harm to Iraqi citizens staying in Britain. The warning was made in connection with the recent attempt on the life of Iraq's ambassador in London which was made in the atmosphere of the unbridled anti-Iraqi campaign that was fanned up by the British press after several Iraqi citizens, among them diplomats, were expelled from Britain.

The statement says that Iraqi officials in London performed their duties fully in accordance with diplomatic rules. Absurd rumours spread by the British mass media and officials behind it are absolutely groundless. The actions of the British Government can be explained only from the position of hostility which the British Government, thinking along old colonial lines, assumed with regard to Iraq.

The statement stresses that the responsibility for any possible aggravations in relations between Iraq and Britain rests on the British Government because of the unfriendly actions it has taken. We warn against causing any harm to Iraqi officials and citizens and demand that the British authorities should fully observe their obligations to protect diplomatic representations and their members, said the Foreign Ministry spokesman. The act directed against the Iraqi ambassador in Britain shows that the British authorities neglect their duties.

DESPITE AS-SADAT'S PROTESTS, EGYPT'S CAPITULATION CONTINUES

LD312030Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] No sooner did Alfred Atherton, the special ambassador of the U.S. State Department, leave Egypt, than Egyptian President as-Sadat held a press conference at which he announced that because Israel continues to adopt an unconstructive stand on the settlement of Middle East issues, the Egyptian side will refrain in the near future from conducting new meetings with Tel Aviv representatives. As-Sadat added, however, that Egypt was prepared to conduct talks with Israel later if it changed its stance.

On the basis of As-Sadat's statement, a large number of Western commentators concluded that Atherton's mediation had failed. Moreover, no formula has been reached that would be acceptable to both parties concerning the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. There are some assumptions that As-Sadat's policy has become firmer than before, as demonstrated by his recent statement at the press conference. But the main thing is neither here nor there. This is not Atherton's first Middle East visit. It is common knowledge that senior U.S. envoys had visited the Middle East before him, but all their visits were unsuccessful concerning removal of the results of the Israeli aggression. This is something definite, because the main objective of these visits was to protect Tel Aviv's interests.

Regarding As-Sadat, the talk about the emergence of something new in his policy cannot be accepted. Is it the first time that the Egyptian president has been trying to portray himself as the struggler for general Arab interests? Moreover, it is not the first time he has threatened Tel Aviv that he will not conduct talks. It is noted that no one has feared this threat for a long time, bearing in mind that when such statements are made As-Sadat and other senior officials of the Cairo regime return and bow in the U.S. capital and meet the Israeli leaders. It is common knowledge that Egypt's capitulatory policy does not change in practice, and it appears that it will continue as it is.

RIGHTISTS OFFER 'OPEN CHALLENGE' TO LEBANESE AUTHORITIES

LD310921Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Geyvandov dispatch: "Lebanon: Acts of Provocation by the Rightists"]

[Text] Beirut, 23 July--For the second consecutive night, Al-Hadath, a suburb of the Lebanese capital adjoining the eastern quarters of the city, has been the arena for fierce armed clashes between the pan-Arab peacekeeping forces and military formations of the rightwing Christian "Lebanese Front." These skirmishes, during which artillery and missiles have been used, were, it is believed here, the most serious since the shaky ceasefire agreement which came into force in eastern Beirut on 6 July.

According to a communique from the pan-Arab forces command, they were the result of acts of provocation by armed elements of the rightwing Christian parties.

The open challenge offered by the military formation of the rightwing "Lebanese Front" to the country's legal authorities is graphically illustrated in southern Lebanon. In attempting to normalize the situation, the government is now planning to station subunits of the resurrected Lebanese Army along the border with Israel. But, the Beirut newspapers report today, the ringleaders of the rightists' armed detachments in the south, to whose control the Israeli occupiers have handed over the 10km-deep so-called border "security zone," have stated that they will not allow the Lebanese Army to enter these regions and even intend to unleash military operations for this purpose.

Western press agency representatives who have visited the south Lebanese regions held by the rightwing Christian parties testify that it is patently clear how this provocative activity is openly supported by the Israeli military. They point out that tanks and armored transports bearing the emblems of the Israeli Army can be seen everywhere in these regions. Many rightists here are strutting about freely in Israeli military uniforms.

Noting that since the start of the latest flare-up in the Lebanese crisis, Israel, removing all concealment, has openly interfered in Lebanon's internal affairs on the side of the rightists. The Beirut press links this Israeli effrontery directly with the capitulationist policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat.

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR ANTOINE JABR LEAVES MOSCOW

LD310835Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--Antoine Jabr, Lebanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, has left Moscow.

TASS REPORTS RESHUFFLE IN SUDANESE GOVERNMENT

LD301722Y Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 30, TASS--President J. Numayri of Sudan has made a reshuffle in the government, army and the leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union. Four ministers, including the attorney-general and the defence minister, were demoted. The Supreme Military Command was also purged. M. Hashim, was relieved of his duties as chief of the General Staff.

It is reported that J. Numayri has taken over the duties of defence minister.

PDRY LEADER DENIES EXISTENCE OF SOVIET BASES IN YEMEN

LD312214Y Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

["Exposing a Hostile Campaign"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, July 31, TASS--The Soviet Union is giving the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen economic aid without strings, stated the chairman of the Presidential Council, the country's prime minister, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, in an interview for the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR. In this connection, he firmly refuted speculations about the PDRY giving some sea privileges to the USSR in return.

A. N. Muhammad described rumors being spread about the presence of Soviet naval bases on Barim and Suqlitra islands as part of a hostile campaign against the PDRY. To prove their utter falsity, he said, we can admit anyone to these islands at any time. The chairman of the Presidential Council refuted also assertions about the presence on Democratic Yemen's territory of any Soviet, Cuban or Ethiopian bases.

A. N. Muhammad said that since the end of last year Saudi Arabia is concentrating troops along the South Yemeni border and creating camps for foreign mercenaries on its own territory and the territory of the Yemeni Arab Republic in the immediate proximity to the PDRY's borders.

Touching on Arab solidarity, he noted that Democratic Yemen comes out for such solidarity that serves the interests of struggle against the common enemies of the Arab nation and helps to resolve national problems, including that of the Palestine Arab people. We firmly refuse to interpret solidarity in the way it is described by Egyptian President as-Sadat, who practically pursues a course towards undermining Arab solidarity and the unity of Arab peoples, and, with the silent consent of reactionary Arab states, has completely departed from the decisions of the Rabat and Algiers summit conferences.

Touching on the Red Sea problem, A. N. Muhammad stressed that reactionary Arab forces and imperialism, under cover of talks about turning it into "a lake of peace and security", actually seek to turn it into a "lake of tension".

Therefore, Democratic Yemen firmly rejects all suspicious projects set forth by reaction and imperialism, including the plans to conclude a "Red Sea security treaty". Our position is for each state to shoulder the task of protecting the Red Sea in the framework of its territorial boundaries. We reiterate our stand for freedom of navigation in all the bays and straits, that of Bab el Mandeb included, stated the chairman of the Presidential Council.

In conclusion, A. N. Muhammad once again urged the resumption of a dialogue between the PDRY and North Yemen based on the withdrawal of troops from border regions, opening the borders, restoring communications, and economic and trade exchanges, resuming the work of the commissions to discuss the attainment of unity between the two countries and reciprocally ending hostile propaganda campaigns.

LIFTING ARMS EMBARGO IN U.S. NOT TURKEY'S, INTEREST

LD2915147 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, the U.S. Senate has voted to lift the embargo placed on arms shipments to Turkey 4 years ago by the U.S. Congress. This issue will now be debated by the House of Representatives who will decide for or against it early next week. This is what our commentator Lidiya Suyetina says: Irrespective of the decision that the United States may take, the 4 years following the embargo have shown with utter clarity that Turkey cannot rely on its American ally in NATO. Washington's behavior has produced profound dissatisfaction in Turkey and lack of confidence in the United States has become acute. This is a fact that has been repeatedly pointed out in Ankara. Those who believe, however, that the U.S. Government will now hasten the passage of the lifting of the embargo through Congress because it has finally heeded Turkey's views on the subject are mistaken. The reason for this kind of diplomatic flurry is entirely different: The real reason lies in the interests of the United States itself and those of the imperialist NATO bloc.

In their statements to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, and NATO European Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Alexander Haig said with the same voice that lifting the embargo was in the interests of the United States itself as the embargo has weakened the southeastern flank of the Atlantic alliance. For a long time now it has been no secret to anybody that the region of southeastern Europe, with the Turks and the Greeks, is nothing but the southeastern front of NATO insofar as the United States is concerned. Washington is not concerned in the least by the innumerable tough problems faced both by Turkey and Greece and it is totally indifferent to the needs and aspirations of the nations of these countries. What the United States is concerned with is trying to benefit from the Greek-Turkish disputes for its own imperialist aims by wielding the embargo issue as a lever to this end. The United States is also whipping up the arms race within the NATO framework in this region and makes no secret of the fact that the arms race is directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But is it true that the Soviet Union or any other socialist country is threatening Turkey? Speaking recently at the NATO Council meeting in Washington, the head of the Turkish Government clearly pronounced that there is no threat to Turkey from the Soviet Union. During his visit to Moscow, Bulent Ecevit said once again that he was completely convinced that the Soviet leaders desire peace and the Soviet Union wants to live in peace and friendship with Turkey. Soviet-Turkish relations are developing in friendly manner and on the basis of neighborly cooperation. The documents agreed upon in Moscow, particularly the political document, confirmed this. Let us state in this connection that the political document is not directed against any third parties.

The United States is very fond of talking about its desire for peace. Had it truly desired peace, however, it would have rejoiced at the above developments. What else besides the development of friendly relations between southeastern European states, particularly between states with different social systems, can contribute more effectively to strengthening peace in this region? This is a fact Turkey is well aware of and it is no accident that Turkish statesmen have repeatedly declared that the security of the Turkish state can be insured through the development of friendly relations with all states, including one's own neighboring states. The United States, however, appears to prefer to turn a blind eye to these desires of Turkey. In this context, one cannot but be struck by the following noteworthy phenomenon: The U.S. Senate decision to lift the embargo came soon after it became abundantly clear that the visit of the Turkish head of government to the USSR had proven extremely successful. Does this not then make it abundantly clear that Washington's policy is geared not to Turkey's interests but to the interests of the American imperialists striving to preserve the NATO bloc's bridgehead in southeast Europe?

NATO, PEKING RESPONSIBLE FOR AGGRAVATING OGADEN WAR

ID311846Y Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A year has passed since the start of the Somali-Ethiopian border military conflict.

Due to the military conflict which took place in Ogaden, the situation in the Horn of Africa and the relationship between independent countries in that region has deteriorated. The Horn of Africa has become one of the regions that threatens world peace. The major war which took place there has brought disaster and calamity to the people of the region. Tanks destroyed houses and crops, artillery fire and bombs destroyed the irrigation systems and water dams, electricity plants. Thousands of people, including nomads and peasants, are homeless and jobless because of the destruction of all basic facilities. The war that these brothers are fighting has caused very extensive loss to the economies of both Ethiopia and Somalia, and has affected the economic development of these countries and the living standards of their people.

During this incredible war the truth emerged, and the forces that began and intensified the conflict in their own self-interest were exposed. Their intentions were to take advantage of the situation in the Horn of Africa. To begin with, it became obvious that NATO, led by the United States, was responsible for aggravating the conflict. It also became clear that NATO was willing, as in the past, to unconditionally arm those who planned to attack the progressive countries. It has become clear that Western propaganda is designed to cause misunderstanding and conflict between the progressive revolutionary countries. There is another issue: The aggravation of the conflict in the Horn of Africa through the economic support given to the invaders by reactionary Arab regimes, mainly Saudi Arabia, which ignore the interests of the Somali people. Their main role in the war was to turn others against Ethiopia in order to smother the Ethiopian revolution, obstruct the revolutionary army, gain a foothold in the Horn of Africa and make the Red Sea an Arab lake.

Finally, there is a third issue that became obvious in the Ogaden war: That China is among those countries prepared to escalate conflict in the Horn of Africa. The Peking leaders want to have a foothold in all countries in the Horn of Africa, as well as in other countries in Africa, and for this purpose they are giving moral and material support in order to escalate unjustified wars. These are the three issues which sparked the Ogaden war and which can spark it again. This alliance is composed of the international reactionaries and a small emerging country. This alliance, if strong enough, can bring new problems to the Somali people. This alliance can divert the people's attention from considerations of equality and social justice. This alliance can also divert the Somali people from the path which they have chosen, the path to socialism.

MENGISTU NOTES ROLE OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN ETHIOPIA'S DEVELOPMENT

LD301104Y Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 30, TASS--The Ethiopian revolution, guided consistently by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is part of the struggle of all progressive forces of the world against imperialism, for triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism in the world, said Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam.

He spoke here yesterday at the diploma presentation ceremony before graduates of the country's higher educational establishments.

World imperialism and reactionary Arab regimes, merging forces with internal counter-revolution and separatist groupings view the Ethiopian revolution as a threat to their self-seeking interests and strategic designs in this area of Africa, he said. They launched a large-scale offensive against it, resorting to overt aggression, sabotage and terror. The Ethiopian people, in answer to this criminal plot, rallied closer and, being supported by states of the socialist community, dealt a crushing defeat to the aggressors, upheld the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Over the past four years the national democratic revolution has achieved considerable successes in the economic, political and social spheres and continues advancing steadily along the road of construction of new society free from exploitation and oppression, said the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. The task of creating on the basis of the strengthening alliance of the working class and peasantry a vanguard party of the proletariat, the motive and buiding force of the revolution, is coming to the fore now. The Provisional Military Administrative Council made and will continue making persistent efforts to achieve this goal soon, Mengistu Haile Mariam said.

ETHIOPIAN LEADER RECEIVES PDRY INTERIOR MINISTER

LD292336Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 29, TASS--Socialist Ethiopia considers any imperialist conspiracy against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as a direct threat to the Ethiopian people and its revolution and will consequently firmly and consistently side with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia.

Receiving Salih Muslih al-Qasim, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization, the National Front, and minister of interior of the PDRY, he highly appreciated the steps taken by the people and the Government of Democratic Yemen to defend its revolutionary [word indistinct] and expressed confidence in the ultimate victory of the Yemeni people. The conspiracy of international reaction against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and its revolution, said the PMAC chairman, is an integral part of [word indistinct] strategy pursued by international imperialism with regard to progressive countries.

In his reply speech, Salih Muslih al-Qasim reminded that the broad popular masses of Democratic Yemen dealt a crushing defeat to reaction and defended their freedom and independence in the [word indistinct] criminal imperialist conspiracy. On behalf of the people and the government of his country, he conveyed cordial greetings to the courageous people of Ethiopia in connection with the victories over the foreign aggressors scored in the south and the east of the country and the successes of the Ethiopian National Army in the struggle against the separatist factions in the Province of Eritrea.

During the meeting, Salih Muslih al-Qasim presented to the PMAC chairman a personal message from the chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They also discussed questions of mutual interest.

ETHIOPIAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTS SUCCESSES IN ERITREA

LD281550Y Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 28 July 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 28, TASS--By liberating the town of Debarua from the separatist troops, the National Army of Ethiopia has fully overtaken control of the strategic road linking Addis Ababa with Asmara, the administrative center of Eritrea Province. Thus, transport communication was restored between the central areas of the country and Asmara, which was blocked for a long time and besieged by the separatists, says the military communique issued here today by the National Revolutionary Operational Command of Ethiopia. At present, says the statement, the Ethiopian National Army is widening the zone of military operations inflicting heavy losses in manpower and materiel to the enemy. The communique by the command says that while retreating the separatists fully destroyed the industrial enterprises and mines of Debarua, a major copper-mining center of the country.

Public Support Requested

LD010735Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Hostilities in Eritrea"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 July--Units of the Ethiopian National Army have rebuffed a 3-day attack by separatist groups on Asmara, administrative center of Eritrea Province, a statement published here today by the National Revolutionary Operational Command says. Following this, a successful counterattack was made which developed in several directions. As a result, the document states, the cities of (Khumera), Umm Hagar and Tessenei on the border with Sudan, Adi Quala, Adi Ugri and several other settlements south of the provincial administrative center have been liberated, and the blockade has been lifted from the Red Sea port of Massawa.

The National Revolutionary Operational Command reports that the separatist detachments destroyed bridges, dams, irrigation systems, power stations, hospitals, schools and industrial enterprises during their retreat. National Army soldiers, with the support of the local population, immediately began widespread restoration work and gave assistance to residents who were injured during the hostilities. The statements express confidence in the further successful development of the national democratic revolution and contains an appeal to the broad masses of the people to rally and crush the conspiracy of imperialism, the reactionary Arab regimes and their minions--the separatist and counter-revolutionary groups. Despite the intrigues of foreign and internal reaction, the document stresses, the Ethiopian revolution will firmly and consistently continue to implement a course of building a new society in the country.

TASS CITES WESTERN PLANS FOR RHODESIA INTERVENTION

LD301828Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, July 30, TASS--The Western powers are stepping up preparations for military intervention in Rhodesia. As is reported by the newspaper OBSERVER, the NATO military strategists have already worked out two main versions of such an operation. One of them provides for the landing of a massive parachute force for "defending" Salisbury and other major cities of the country, and the other for the establishment of a sort of white enclave around Salisbury. The newspaper DAILY MAIL writes that the South African Army will be possibly brought in to cooperate in this "rescue operation."

The purpose of these plans is to change by force of arms the march of events in Rhodesia where the Salisbury rulers are losing control over the country as a result of successful actions by the patriotic forces of the Zimbabwe African majority. The West hopes by direct military intervention to safeguard there the positions of multinational corporations and to save its stooges from defeat.

There is also continued diplomatic manoeuvring over Rhodesia. Muzorewa, one of the puppet African leaders of the so-called "Provisional Transitional Government" of Salisbury, is now staying in London. He is going to hold talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen and to attend parliamentary debates on the Rhodesian problem. Earlier Muzorewa met American politicians.

NEW RHODESIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE REPORTED

LD311058Y Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, July 31, TASS--According to REUTER reports from Salisbury, Rhodesian troops have launched another armed aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique. Large units of ground troops supported by aircraft have taken part in this incursion, [the] fourth in the last two years.

During the previous attack in November last year, several hundreds of Africans in the camps for refugees from Zimbabwe became victims of the Rhodesian punitive attack.

SMITH WELCOMES U.S. DECISION TO LIFT SANCTIONS ON RHODESIA

LD281428Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, July 28, TASS--Ian Smith, leader of the Rhodesian regime, welcomed the decision of the U.S. Senate to lift international sanctions against Rhodesia after the Salisbury authorities carry out "elections" and form a new "government" within the framework of the "internal settlement" they have elaborated. The present decision of the Americans, he said, is much more than we ever dreamed of. Dealing on behalf of the white minority of Rhodesia, the racialist leader stressed that this was the "most thrilling event in our life", and that the American senators promised him to take further steps to implement the decision on the lifting of the sanctions.

PRAVDA VIEWS LIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT, NOTES TIES WITH USSR

LD311541Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Special correspondent L. Pochivalov article: "A Sailing Ship as Emblem"]

[Excerpt] Monrovia, July--Liberia, the "land of freedom," was for many years in bondage to foreign monopolies. Even now it is dependent on them in many respects. Monopolies firmly hold the country's economy. Some 37 percent of Liberia's gross domestic product is yielded by foreign enterprises. A particularly overt influence is exercised in Liberia by U.S. capital, which has long considered this small African country to be its patrimony.

But times are changing. The desire of Africans to liberate themselves from foreign economic fetters has touched Liberia, also. The changes in Liberia have been especially notable since 1972, when the current president of the republic, William Tolbert, assumed power. A "struggle against poverty, diseases and illiteracy" was announced. The living standard of the poorest people has risen somewhat and the number of hospitals and medical personnel has increased.

The state is trying, albeit not very decisively, to restrict the omnipotence of foreign monopolies and control their profits. They have even forced the powerful U.S. rubber "estate" Firestone, of which it was said quite recently that it virtually rules Liberia, to take the country's interests into account.

The republic still has considerable difficulties: "Inadequate financial resources, insufficient national cadres, illiteracy in a significant section of the population, and primitive agriculture, in which 90 percent of Liberians are engaged.

The Liberian flag "of convenience" on foreign ships does not bring the country a large income. It receives considerably more from the exploitation of mineral resources, above all iron ore. But this extraction is controlled by foreign monopolies. The country's reserves of raw materials are not infinite; one iron ore hill has already been completely levelled and removed. The Liberian press has recently been posing the question: What is to be done when they have taken everything there is?

The only alternative is to develop agriculture. That is the view of Florence Chenoweth, Liberian minister of agriculture. This young, energetic woman stated that she does not agree with the skeptics who assert that West Africa is not capable of feeding itself and will continue to depend on imports for a long time. Rising prices on the world food market are forcing the governments of West African countries to increasingly consider internal reserves. Serious attention is devoted to the development of agriculture in Liberia.

"We associate the further development of our agriculture with the cooperative movement," Florence Chenoweth said.

The first cooperatives appeared in Liberia 5 years ago and Liberian peasants willingly supported them. Mutual assistance and collective efforts in cultivating the land are typical in the Liberian countryside, as in several other parts of Africa. The state assisted the first cooperative farms with modern machinery, fertilizers and financial subsidies.

Cooperatives are taking root in Liberian soil. Some of them unite several thousand peasants. This is bearing fruit--yields have risen as has labor productivity. The program "Let us provide for ourselves!", as recent years have shown, is completely realistic and conforms with the country's fundamental interests. Until quite recently, most of the rice, the Liberians' staple food, was imported. Now four-fifths of the population's requirements are met by Liberian rice. It is hoped that in 2 years there will be no need to import rice and sugar.

Liberia is also displaying frequent independence in its foreign policy. The republic was a founding member of the OAU. It actively supports the liberation struggle in southern Africa and is striving to contribute to resolving common African problems. The construction of a modern complex of buildings, where the next summit meeting of heads of state and government of OAU countries will be held in 1979, is nearing completion on the outskirts of Monrovia.

Liberia has recently somewhat expanded its ties with the socialist countries. Soviet-Liberian trade is gradually beginning. On Liberian roads you can see hundreds of Soviet trucks and cars. Our ships frequently call at Liberian ports. The public expresses hope for the further development of mutually advantageous relations between our countries.

SOUTH ASIA

NEW AFGHAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY USSR'S KORNIYENKO

LD311051Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 24 July, G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received Raz Mohammad Paktin, Afghan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of credentials.

AFGHAN ENVOY TO USSR LAUDS BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD311656Y Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1300 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Raz Mohammad Paktin, Afghan ambassador in Moscow--recorded; date and place not given]

[Summary] [Question] "How do you assess the present state of Soviet-Afghan relations and how would you assess your own duties as ambassador? We would also like to know your view of the role of Moscow Radio in strengthening friendship and good understanding between the nations of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union."

[Answer] First, I would like to thank Moscow Radio for this opportunity; and before I answer your questions, I would like to say something about the Sowr [April] revolution in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. This revolution took place by the will of the workers and people of Afghanistan and marks a new phase in the history of the country. It is my duty to serve the aims of the Sowr revolution in accordance with the policies of the DRA Government. "My basic task and duty is to make every possible effort to expand further the traditional friendship between the great peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. This friendship, which has been steadily consolidated for nearly 60 years, will hopefully rapidly grow and expand even further.

"You asked about relations between Afghanistan and the USSR. I can say quite frankly that when the People's Democratic Party and the heroes of the armed forces successfully accomplished this Sowr revolution, under the wise guidance of our great leader and teacher, Nur Mohammad Taraki, the friends of the revolution at the national and international level declared their support and cooperation, while the enemies of the revolution organized their ranks against it. The great land of the soviets took its place in the first rank of the friendship of our revolution and immediately declared its cooperation and support; it was on this basis that our revolutionary government signed a large number of technical and economic agreements with it. This is indicative of the hope that the friendship between our countries be changed from friendship to fraternity."

All the friends of Soviet-Afghan ties listen to the Moscow Radio Pushtu and Dari programs which reflect the interests of the world progressive and liberation forces and exposes the "ugly face of world imperialism on a worldwide scale."

Moreover, Moscow Radio illustrates the achievements of the Soviet people; and it plays a favorable role in further expanding our cooperation.

Subversive Acts

LD312026Y Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 31, TASS--At the time when the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is strengthening its position in the world, carrying out democratic reforms in the country, meeting the interests of the Afghan people, the forces of imperialism refuse to lay down arms in the struggle against the young state.

Subversive centres, located in some states neighboring on Afghanistan, are training adherents of the right-wing extremist "Moslem Brothers" group, who are being smuggled into Afghanistan to stage terroristic and sabotage acts there. These persons endeavour to carry on instigatory activity among the loyal population in the border areas in order to subvert the government's internal political and economic efforts. They provoke not infrequently armed clashes with units of the Afghan Army in the frontier areas. Foreign forces hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan finance, supply and train subversive groups outside Afghanistan, provide them with propaganda literature. It is common knowledge that financial means are provided to these groups, specifically by Saudi Arabia and the United States. China is also carrying on subversive activity against the democratic republic.

The authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan recently exposed and liquidated several groups smuggled into the country from abroad for the purpose of provoking armed anti-government actions. A part of the weapons captured from the plotters was of Chinese make.

The forces of reaction and imperialism are providing covert financial and other support to domestic reaction, whose actions are directed against the new Government of Afghanistan. In their subversive activities some of the foreign states are endeavouring to act through separate groups of the Afghan Shi'ite clergy. The subversive activities of the imperialist states against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are strongly condemned by the Afghan people. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is taking necessary measures to cut short such activity in the territory of the country, to defend democracy, consolidate the state's independence and sovereign development.

VAJPAYEE CITES VITALITY OF SOVIET TIES, DIFFERENCES WITH PRC

LD292316Y Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, July 29, TASS--Indian Minister of External Affairs A.B. Vajpayee said in an interview with the newspaper STATESMAN that relations between India and the Soviet Union have been firmly asserted and already shown their vitality. These multilateral relations have been recently further developed. Periodical exchanges of visits between the leaders of our countries contribute to a further improvement of mutually beneficial relations and cooperation, the minister said. Speaking on relations with China, A.B. Vajpayee noted that these are differences between the two countries. It is quite natural, he said, that a full normalization of relations is possible in case if China and India eliminate these differences, including those concerning the Indian-Chinese border.

Answering the question about the anti-Vietnamese stand of the Peking leadership, A.B. Vajpayee noted that the peoples of Indochina have suffered and sacrificed very much. Therefore, it is very important that they be allowed to engage themselves in peaceful reconstruction and restoration of their national economies without any interference from outside, that their freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity be respected.

CHINA ACCUSED OF 'FANNING-UP' TENSION IN N. INDIA

LD282318Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Correspondent Vitaliy Ilyashenko reports from Delhi:

A tense situation has recently developed in the Indian State of Manipur, which is located in the country's extreme northeast. Reports from Imphal, the state's capital, cite armed attacks, diversionary maneuvers, bank and state establishment robberies. Recently, a group of saboteurs attacked a police station and captured arms and ammunition. The authorities were compelled to bring the reserve police forces and border security troops into the state. The police managed to capture a group of saboteurs who turned out to be local inhabitants, recruited by the Peking secret service [Agentura].

In 1976, writes the paper PATRIOT in this connection, Maoists smuggled a detachment of local youths into Chinese-occupied Tibet from India in order to train them in methods of subversive, saboteur-like activities.

This group was then armed and transferred into Manipur State. The Peking secret services strove to make the situation in this Indian border state more acute by using armed sabotage and terror against local inhabitants. Here, Chinese propaganda actively supported the ambitions of the local separatist groups which were demanding independence for Manipur.

It is also well known that for many years now Peking has been supporting separatist groups in two other states in India: Mizoram and Nagaland.

The aims that Peking is pursuing are perfectly clear: By inciting tension in the northern [word indistinct] of India, encouraging separatists and provoking armed operations, the Chinese leadership hopes to undermine the unity of the Indian people, to weaken their neighbor and thus create favorable conditions for the implementation of their hegemonistic policy in southern Asia.

Recent reports about the events in Manipur State confirm once again that Peking is continuing to pursue a course that is hostile to the cause of peace and the security of the peoples of Asia as it has done in the past.

INDIAN YOUTHS PROTEST U.S. POLICIES OUTSIDE EMBASSY

LD292340Y Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, July 29, TASS--"Down with U.S. imperialism", "Long live revolutionary Cuba," "Americans, hands off Africa!", chanted hundreds of young people of the Indian capital, who came yesterday for a meeting of protest outside the building of the U.S. Embassy.

The participants in the meeting demanded that the Government of the United States end its political and economic blockade of Cuba, interference in the affairs of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, dismantle its military base in Diego Garcia Island, which constitutes a real threat to the sovereignty and independence of states in that region.

"We have come here, a TASS correspondent was told by B. Singh, member of the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir State, to demand that the USA end its armed intervention in Africa, subversive activity in India and other developing countries and withdraw its troops from South Korea. Indians demand, he went on to say, that the USA make Israel withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab lands, recognise the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the creation of its own state. We come out in support of the liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against white minority reactionary regimes pursuing a policy of apartheid against the indigenous population.

PAKISTANI MINISTER MEETS USSR'S SKACHKOV IN MOSCOW

LD311053Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 24 July, a meeting took place between S. A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Ghulam H. Khan, Pakistani minister of finance, planning and provincial coordination, at which questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and Pakistan were discussed.

ZIAUL HAQ ON 'REVISION' OF PAKISTAN'S CENTO COMMITMENT

LD292308Y Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Islamabad, July 29, TASS--Pakistan is attending as a guest the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries in Belgrade. A report to this effect is widely commented on and welcomed by that country's public. The presence of a Pakistani delegation at the conference, writes the newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES, is only the first step on the way to full membership in the nonalignment movement.

General Ziaul Haq, Pakistan's chief martial law administrator, told newsmen in connection with this event that it means a revision of some of the country's military commitments, in particular the question of its membership in the CENTO military bloc.

Pakistan's democratic public have long called on the government to put an end to the country's participation in CENTO.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH PAKISTAN--Soviet-Pakistani economic talks ended in Moscow. The Pakistani delegation, led by Ghulam Ishaque Khan, minister for finance, planning and interprovincial cooperation, has signed a protocol concerning the Soviet Union's readiness to provide broad assistance in building near Karachi an iron and steel plant capable of producing over 1 million tons of steel a year. [Text] [Moscow International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD]

SYDNEY CONFERENCE ADOPTS DOCUMENT ON ASIAN PEACE ZONES

LD311245Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "A Combat Program"]

[Text] Sydney, 23 July--An international conference on creating a zone of peace in the Indian and Pacific oceans has ended here. At the final meeting, the participants approved documents drawn up as a result of the 3-day discussion, during which many cardinal problems of the international situation had been discussed. The conference had a regional orientation. But its work and the speeches of the delegates and numerous foreign guests demonstrated that the current task of insuring peaceful life in any part of the world is inseparable from the worldwide movement for disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, world peace and the security of the peoples.

One of the first issues considered at the conference was a resolution "to ban the neutron bomb" which demands the total prohibition of the production and deployment of the neutron bomb in the Pacific Ocean, Europe and any other region of the world. "We, the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, New Caledonia and Papua-New Guinea, together with the peoples of Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa, condemn the development of a new type of weapon for the mass annihilation of people," the resolution states. "We declare that the decision of the Carter administration to continue the development and deployment of this weapon would cause a new spiral of the costly and dangerous arms race."

The tasks of the peace-loving forces' struggle are contained in the declaration adopted at the conference. The ending of the arms race, it states is the most important task confronting mankind. The document expresses profound anxiety for the fate of detente in connection with the new Western armaments escalation and the accompanying retrograde trend toward cold war. The declaration calls for vigilance, pointing out that the NATO countries have not abandoned plans to arm their military with neutron weapons and that the U.S. military is preparing to move these weapons into the Pacific Ocean.

The unanimously adopted declaration supports the idea of creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and transforming the Pacific Ocean into a region free of nuclear weapons, as a step toward spreading detente to these vast oceans. The attainment of these objectives, the declaration points out, presupposes the dismantling of all foreign bases on Australian soil and other countries of the region. The conference called for the launching of as broad a campaign as possible to retard and eliminate foreign bridgeheads in the Indian and Pacific oceans. A resolution of solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was adopted with great enthusiasm at the conference. A militant action program was adopted containing specific tasks for strengthening peace in the immediate future. The broad, representative nature of this meeting and the active participation of mass organizations in it became a graphic demonstration of the sentiments of the progressive sections of the peoples of this region who advocate international cooperation.

'Anti-Imperialist' Emphasis

LD311503Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Oleg Skalkin dispatch: "Rejecting Militarist Plans"]

[Excerpt] Sydney--An international conference for the creation of a peace zone in the Indian and Pacific oceans has been held in Sydney. [paragraph continues]

It discussed questions of the struggle for international security in this part of the world, where there are dozens of countries and where hundreds of millions of people live.

Proposals for the creation of peace zones have already been advanced repeatedly by the developing countries of Asia, which are seeking ways to strengthen security and stability in the region. However, these proposals have not yet been implemented because of the policy of imperialist states, particularly the United States, which regard the Indian and Pacific oceans as their own beachheads.

The discussion of the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and turning the Pacific into a region free of nuclear weapons assumed a clearly expressed anti-imperialist nature. The participants in the meeting from Australia and the countries of Asia, Africa and the Near East linked the problem of the defense of peace in this region with the need to curb the arms race and to strengthen detente and the security of the peoples throughout the world.

It was pointed out at the conference that a chain of Pentagon bases extends from the coasts of Africa via Australia to Japan. In Australia alone, there are up to 40 U.S. military installations, many of them of strategic significance. New installations are under construction on the Diego Garcia Atoll and on Micronesia's Palau Archipelago. Attempts are being made under one pretext or another to involve certain Asian states, particularly those belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, with the U.S. military. The ANZUS bloc, comprising the United States, Australia and New Zealand, is seeking to extend its sphere of influence not only to the Pacific but also to the Indian Ocean. There is a real threat that the United States will deploy neutron weapons in the Pacific.

MANILA PAPER REPORTS ARREST OF PRO-PEKING TERRORISTS

LD280130Y Moscow TASS in English 2313 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Manila, July 27, TASS--The Philippines police arrested in the south of Mindanao Island three activists of the so-called New People's Army, who occupied leading posts in this pro-Peking terrorist organisation. The PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS reports today that weapons and munitions, as well as Maoist literature were confiscated during the arrests.

The arrests confirm reports to the effect that the New People's Army is stepping up its operations on Mindanao, where hotbeds of the armed separatist movement still survive.

LE DUAN GREETS SOVIET-VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD311438Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, has sent a special message of warm and cordial greetings to the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society on the 20th anniversary of its establishment. The message says in part that in their striving for the noble ideals of socialism and communism, the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union have always stood shoulder to shoulder. The friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which inspires the communist parties of the two countries, is inevitably a source of benefits.

The message also expresses gratitude to the Communist Party, Government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their tremendous, effective and comprehensive support and aid to the Vietnamese people during the period of their resistance to imperialism and also during the current period of building socialism.

NEW BOOK REVIEWS VIETNAM'S STRUGGLES, HITS PRC ATTITUDES

LD281401Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[A. Serbin book review: "A Lesson of History"]

[Text] "The Road to Victory" [Put K Pobede] is the title of a book published by the Political Literature Publishing House [Politizdat] written by two journalists specializing in international affairs, S. Divilkovskiy and I. Ognetov, and devoted to the 30-year heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam for national independence, the unity of their motherland, and peace and socialism on Vietnamese soil.

Using a great deal of factual material, this work examines the fundamental stages of the struggle which culminated in the triumphant victory of Vietnam's cause. The authors vividly reveal the role of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which, in August 1945 aroused the masses to storm the colonial system, headed the resistance movement when the French colonizers tried to restore this system, organized a rebuff to the U.S. imperialist aggression and carried through to the end the struggle for the liberation of South Vietnam. The materials in the book show how various imperialist doctrines and the U.S. military's strategic and tactical plans suffered one defeat after another on Vietnamese soil, which is a warning to those people who are still fond of adventures.

In their work, S. Divilkovskiy and I. Ognetov stress that throughout their courageous and heroic struggle the Vietnamese people enjoyed the support and sympathy of all progressive forces and the all-round assistance of the countries of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union.

A historic stage in the Vietnamese people's struggle culminated with the restoration of the country's unity and the proclamation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 2 July 1976. Their victory, the authors write, was a major contribution to the common cause of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle. Socialist Vietnam is now engaged in creative work, developing its economy and culture, and creating the material-technical base of socialism. In peacetime, just as in war, the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are assisting Vietnam, thus promoting the building of a socialist society.

However, there were people, in particular in Peking, who did not find Vietnam's successful progress along the socialist path and the growth and strengthening of its international prestige to their liking. The book notes that during the years when the Vietnamese were staunchly fighting against the U.S. interventionists, the Maoists tried to hamper the rallying of the progressive and peace-loving forces to repulse the U.S. aggression and rejected all the Soviet Union's proposals for joint measures to render assistance to struggling Vietnam. "Peking," the books says, "avoided in every way any steps which might have been interpreted in the United States as a readiness on the PRC's part to undertake resolute action in defense of the neighboring socialist country which had been subjected to aggression."

The present actions being taken by Peking--which has unleashed a provocative campaign of slander against Vietnam over the imagined "persecution" of ethnic Chinese in Vietnam, is attempting to hinder socialist transformations in the south of the country and has cut off all aid--are, in essence, a continuation of the line toward weakening socialist Vietnam. But the pressure and intimidation which Peking is now bringing into play merely attest the fact that Peking is blindly ignoring the lesson of history which was taught to the opponents of freedom and independence of peoples during Vietnam's liberation struggle.

S. Divilkovskiy's and I. Ognetov's book reveals the love of freedom and the courage of the Vietnamese people and their determination to proceed firmly along the path of independence, peace and socialism which has been marked out.

PRAVDA CITES EDITORIAL ON VIETNAM-LAO TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD281301Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Under the Banner of Proletarian Internationalism"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 July--The friendship and cooperation treaty marked a new step in the all-round development of the special relations between Vietnam and Laos, NHAN DAN stresses today in an editorial devoted to the first anniversary of the signing of joint documents by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The treaty is aimed at strengthening solidarity, long-term cooperation and mutual assistance for the protection of national independence and the building of socialism in each of the countries and accords with the interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia who are waging a struggle for national independence, democracy and peace. The treaty on the demarcation of state borders has confirmed the determination of the two countries to transform the Vietnamese-Laotian border into a border of fraternal friendship.

The international situation, the newspaper goes on to write, currently favors the building and defense of socialism in Vietnam and Laos. The three great revolutionary currents--the forces which determine the main content and distinctiveness of our epoch--are receiving further powerful development and are strengthening their attacking positions.

The reactionary policy of the Chinese leaders, the newspaper points out, who are inciting the Cambodian clique to make constant attacks on Vietnam, is generating indignation. In this situation the party, government and people of Vietnam express their great appreciation to the party, government and people of Laos for their resolute support for the SRV's position. Under the banner of national independence and socialism, and combining genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism, the party, government and people of Vietnam are fully determined to devote all their strength to the protection and consolidation of the special relations between Vietnam and Laos, the article says in conclusion.

DPRK AMBASSADOR HOLDS MOSCOW MEETING FOR WAR JUBILEE

LD010731Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "A Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 26 July Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a friendly meeting on the 25th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the patriotic liberation war.

Generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and representatives of the public were at the meeting.

Senior Col Li Yong Il, army, navy and air force attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, was present.

Those present at the meeting were shown a film on the Korean people's struggle for independence.

SOLIDARITY MONTH SHOWS SOVIET PEOPLE'S SUPPORT FOR KOREA

LD010733Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Maj Yu. Gavrilov article: "The Just Cause of the Korean People"]

[Text] Today it is a quarter of a century since the day when the Korean armistice agreement was signed in Panmunjom. The aggression unleashed by the American imperialists and their Seoul puppets against the DPRK ended in complete failure. In the course of the patriotic liberation war (1950-1953) the people of the DPRK and the servicemen of the Korean People's Army, in terrible battles, defended the freedom and independence of the first people's state in Korean history and the socialist gains of the Korean working people.

In the struggle against the aggressors the working people and servicemen of people's Korea relied on the world's progressive forces mighty solidarity. In the front ranks of this movement was the Soviet Union, which gave the fraternal Korean people moral and material assistance and support.

Under the leadership of the Korean Worker's Party [KWP] the country's working people healed the wounds inflicted by the war. The Korean people's selfless labor and friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries made it possible to restore the war-ravaged national economy in a short space of time and achieve great successes in all spheres of the economy, science and culture.

The DPRK today is an industrially developed socialist state. This year is a noteworthy year for Korean working people. It is 30 years since the proclamation of the DPRK. This date is being greeted by the republic's workers, peasants and intelligentsia with new labor successes and with enthusiasm in working on fulfilling the targets of the 2nd 7-Year Plan for economic development in 1978-1981. Its main task, as Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has noted, lies in achieving further strengthening of the economic base of socialism and raising the people's standard of living to a higher level.

Socialist building in the DPRK is taking place under the complex conditions of the division of Korea. Pak Chong-hui's puppet regime, relying on the presence of American troops in South Korea, is implementing a course of unprecedented militarization. [paragraph continues]

The withdrawal of American troops from South Korea earlier promised by Washington is naturally turning into a regrouping of U.S. Armed Forces in the region and a further buildup of the Seoul regime's military potential. All this is aimed at further promoting tension on the Korean peninsula and consolidating the artificial division of the country.

These actions are counter to the task of normalizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula. The DPRK Government decisively advocates the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis without outside interference. This is the aim of the DPRK's peace initiatives, which have won it respect in the international arena.

The Korean people's desire to live and work in a united, independent, democratic Korean state and their just struggle have the invariable support of the Soviet Union. During the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the unification of the motherland and the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, which is drawing to a close in the USSR, millions of Soviet people have decisively come out in favor of the just cause of the Korean people. The peoples of our country, like all progressive mankind, express firm confidence in the implementation of the noble aspirations of the fraternal Korean people.

Month of Solidarity Ends

SK291351Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1140 GMT 28 Jul 78 SK

[Text] The month of solidarity with the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who are struggling to peacefully reunify their nation on a democratic basis and remove foreign forces from South Korea, has ended in the USSR.

The delegation of the Korea-USSR Friendship Association headed by O Mun-han, deputy chairman of the Korean Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations, participated in the month's events. The mass rallies, meetings and functions which took place during this solidarity month were demonstrations of the constant support by the Soviet people for the just struggle of the people of the DPRK. Consistently hailing the ceaseless (?efforts) of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government in the cause of peace and international detente, (?speakers) at the functions resolutely demanded that foreign forces withdraw from South Korea.

The delegation from the DPRK expressed deep thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for their support for the just struggle of the Korean people. O Mun-han stated: "We are firmly convinced that the Soviet people sincerely extend friendship and solidarity to the Korean people."

JAPAN'S INCREASED ARMS BUILDUP AGAINST CONSTITUTION

LD281356Y Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, July 28, TASS--The "White Book on Defence, 1978" calls for a further build-up of the Japanese Armed Forces, created in violation of the country's constitution. The book was compiled by the National Defence Board of Japan and approved today by the Cabinet of Ministers. Ignoring the desire of the Japanese people for peace, the authors of the document advocate the strengthening of the military alliance between Japan and the United States, bigger Japanese military commitments within the framework of the bilateral security treaty. They come out for the perpetuation and expansion of the American military presence in Asia and in the Far East.

MONCADA BARRACKS JUBILEE MARKS CUBAN TRANSFORMATION

LD311157Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Trepetov Havana dispatch: "Following the Road of Achievements"]

[Excerpts] The new day for Cuba began with the dawn of 26 July 1953, and from the storming of the Moncada Barracks a straight road was laid toward the victory of the Cuban revolution and the creation of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. July 26 has become a revolutionary festival for Cuba and it is widely celebrated by all the progressive forces of the world.

A quarter of a century has elapsed since the legendary storming of the barracks. On the Island of Freedom transformations unprecedented in its history have occurred. Led by the Communist Party, the Cuban people, relying on the assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, launched into socialist building. The forces of international reaction and imperialism tried repeatedly to smother the young republic. But all these attempts failed.

In recent years the workers of the Island of Freedom have achieved major successes in the development of the national economy, education, science, and culture. Rallied around the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, they are greeting the revolutionary festival with new achievements in all areas of socialist building. Never before has the cause of socialism on the Island of Freedom been so strong as it is today.

The majestic program of creation outlined by the First PCC Congress strives persistently to secure the historic goals. Not all that long--2.5 years--has elapsed since the congress. But even over such a short time tremendous work has been performed and its results can be seen everywhere. One of the main results of this work has been the increased role of the party in all spheres of the life of Cuban society. The new party rules have come into force. The numerical strength of the party has increased--the party now numbers more than 240,000 members and candidate members. In their work party organizations are paying paramount attention to the admission of cadre workers to their ranks. The ideological tempering of communists in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and irreconcilability toward any anticommunist manifestations is increasing.

Fulfilling the directives of the congress, the Cuban communists have considerably strengthened and deepened their links with trade union, peasant, Young Communist League, and other mass organizations of the working people. The PCC operates as the combat vanguard of the people and as a cohesive detachment of the world communist movement.

The period following the First PCC Congress has been marked by the further strengthening and improvement of socialist statehood and the deepening of popular democracy. The approval in a nationwide referendum of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba which consolidates the gains of the working people and the socialist nature of the Cuban state has become a fact of continuing significance. In accordance with the Constitution genuinely free, democratic elections to municipal, provincial assemblies, and to the National Assembly have been held, the supreme organs of the republic's leadership--the Council of State and Council of Ministers--have been formed, and the reorganization of ministries and departments has been completed. All this has made it possible to enlist the broadest masses of the working people into the running of state affairs at both central and local levels.

The Cuban communists approved at their congress a vast program for developing the national economy and enhancing the efficiency of social production and persistently putting it into practice. Thus gross national product increased more than 4 percent last year, industrial output increased 3.8 percent and agricultural output increased 5.1 percent. Steel smelting and production of machine building items are increasing particularly rapidly. The country is rapidly building up electric power generation: In 1977 it increased 7.5 percent and this year too it will again increase sharply--1.5 times more generating capacities than the total which existed in prerevolutionary Cuba will be commissioned. Reports on labor achievements are coming in from all corners of the Island of Freedom. Collectives employed in the main sector of the Cuban economy--sugar--have secured a remarkable victory. Overcoming difficult weather conditions they have produced 7.4 million tons of sugar. New industrial enterprises are being built--last year 90 were commissioned and this year there will be considerably more.

A new system of running and planning the economy is being consistently introduced in the country in accordance with the decisions of the party congress. This system is becoming a powerful instrument for boosting the national economy and for the efficient use of production capacities and physical, labor and financial resources. Cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and Cuba's active participation in the implementation of the comprehensive program for the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries are of tremendous significance for the growth of Cuba's economic potential. Cuba's achievements in socialist building are permeated by concern for the working man and the increasingly full satisfaction of his requirements. The Cuban citizen of today has broad opportunities for displaying his gifts in labor for the good of the motherland and enjoys guaranteed social and political rights and freedoms.

The Republic of Cuba has gained tremendous international prestige. All the endeavors of the imperialists to isolate the Island of Freedom in the first years following the victory of the revolution failed; and the present attempts by the world reaction to slander Cuba's principled and consistent policy in defense of the sacred right of the peoples to freedom and independence and against imperialist interference are doomed to failure. Cuba is making a weighty contribution to deepening the process of detente, firmly establishing the rights of the peoples to free and independent development, and strengthening the movement of nonalined states. It actively supports national liberation movements and serves as an inspiring example for the peoples of liberated countries.

There is a great revolutionary festival taking place in Cuba. This year it has coincided with another festival--in a few days the torch of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students will be lit on the hospitable soil of the Island of Freedom. The republic's cities have been brightly decked out. Our country always stands alongside revolutionary Cuba. It has given and is giving the fraternal people all-round assistance. This fraternal cooperation is an example of the revolutionary solidarity of peoples who are marching along a common path, along the road of socialist and communist building.

MASHEROV DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM CUBA

LD310914Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation headed by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussion Communist Party Central Committee, today returned to Moscow. The delegation had been taking part in the festivities on the 25th anniversary of the day of national uprising at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD IN MOSCOW

LD281537Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report": "On the Second Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The second Komsomol Central Committee plenum was held in Moscow on 21 July 1978. The plenum examined the following subjects:

1. The results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the tasks of the Komsomol organizations stemming from the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution and the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture."

2. Information on the results of preparation for the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students and the tasks of the Soviet youth delegation to the festival.

3. Information on the work of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the 18th Komsomol Congress and the course of fulfilling action taken in response to critical remarks and suggestions made at the congress.

B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the Tasks of the Komsomol Organizations Stemming from the CPSU Central Committee Resolution and the Report Delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 'On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture.'"

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum unanimously adopted a resolution wholly and fully approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture." The Komsomol regards the tasks outlined by the CPSU Central Committee plenum as a combat program for the activity of all categories of youth in implementing the party's agrarian policy. The Komsomol Central Committee plenum considers the paramount task of the Komsomol organizations to be mobilizing the Komsomol members and all young men and women to the struggle for the improvement of agricultural production efficiency and to fulfill unconditionally and overfulfill the plan targets of the third year and of the 5-year plan as a whole.

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the Komsomol members and youth of the country will give all their effort, knowledge and energy to the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the 18th Komsomol Congress. They will mark the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol, the anniversary of the adoption of the USSR Constitution, by shock labor, and will inscribe graphic new pages in the annals of communist building.

G.I. Yanayev, chairman of the USSR Youth Organizations Committee, reported on the results of preparation for the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students and the tasks of the Soviet youth delegation at the festival. The plenum expressed the firm conviction that the Soviet delegation would honorably fulfill the lofty duty of being the ambassador of the soviets land's youth and would hold high the banner of our motherland and do everything necessary for the success of this very important international event for progressive youth and students.

A.P. Derevyanko, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, reported on the work of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the 18th Komsomol Congress and on the course of fulfilling the action taken in response to critical remarks and suggestions made at the congress.

The plenum formed permanent commissions of the Komsomol Central Committee.

N. Ye. Kruchina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Section; B.P. Borodin, USSR first deputy minister of agriculture; and other responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and ministries and departments took part in the work of the second Komsomol Central Committee plenum.

Secretaries of the union republic Komsomol central committees, Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms, assistants to the chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces, military districts, fleets and groups of forces for Komsomol work not belonging to the central organs of the Komsomol, Komsomol activists, television and radio workers took part in the work of the plenum.

PONOMAREV, OTHER LEADERS ADDRESS LECTURERS SEMINAR

LD281800Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The all-union seminar of lecturers of the union republican communist party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms and the political organs of the Soviet Armed Forces completed work today. Reports and lectures were read at the seminar on the pressing questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies and on the tasks of ideological work in light of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the December 1977 and the July 1978 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches of Comrade Brezhnev. The progress of fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decision on the state and measures for improving lecture propaganda were examined.

Speaking to the seminar's participants were: Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committees; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee: Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov; Baybakov and Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Zamyatin, Karlov and Tyazhelnikov, heads of CPSU Central Committee departments; Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU; Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Commitee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physcial Culture and Sports; Academicians Dasov, (Blokhin), (Veleshov), Yegorov, Ishlinskiy and Petrov; and responsible personnel of the machinery of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Komsomol Central Committee.

During the seminar the ideological, theoretical and methodological level of the lectures being given was analyzed. Paths were determined to raise the quality and the efficiency of lecture propaganda. The exceedingly great significance of the books of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--"Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth"--was stressed for the improvement of the political, labor and moral education of the working people.

The lecturers met Heroes of the War and Labor, scientists, cosmonauts, literary and artistic figures, journalists and sportsmen. They visited the Museum of the 18th Army. The seminar's participants acquainted themselves with the experience of work in educating and bringing up the party organizations of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast and gave lectures in the working peoples collectives.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV MEETING IN URALSK

LD311942Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Uralsk:

At a meeting of the oblast party aktiv today questions were discussed in connection with the harvest and the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the third year of the 5-year plan. The participants in the meeting mapped out measures to eliminate shortcomings noted at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum. The workers of the oblast decided to provide the homeland with twice as much grain as planned and to procure an 18-month supply of fodder for livestock raising.

Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, spoke at the meeting.

NEWSPAPERS REPORT TADZHIK, TURKMEN GOVERNMENT CHANGES

LD311439 [Editorial Report LD] Soviet republican newspapers in Russian announce changes in government personnel as follows:

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 21 July 1978 frontpages Tadzhik Supreme Soviet resolutions signed 18 July 1978 on the appointment of Vladimir Yakovlevich Oplanchuk as deputy chairman of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium and the release of Deputy Izatullo Khayeyev from the post of Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman "in connection with his appointment as Tadzhik minister of meat and dairy industry."

A similar resolution dated 19 July 1978 on page 3 of the newspaper "confirms Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees of 28 February 1978" on the release of A.T. Lenshin from the duties of Tazhhik minister of meat and dairy industry, and the appointment of I. Khayeyev to that post.

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 21 July 1978 on page 3 carries Turkmen Supreme Soviet resolutions signed 19 July on the release of Tachmukhamed Sakhatliyev from the duties of deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers "in connection with his transfer to other work," and the appointment of Nazar Toylevich Suyunov to that post, "having been released from the duties of chief of the Turkmen Council of Ministers Geology Administration;" on the release of Vasiliy Fedorovich Kukushkin from the duties of deputy chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Court "in connection with his transfer to other work," and the appointment of Viktor Vasilyevich Koshelev to that post; and confirming Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees on the appointment of Viktor Danilovich Izotov as Turkmen minister of cotton cleaning industry, of Redzhep Nuryyevich Beryyev as Turkmen minister of internal affairs and of Berdy Gulmanov as Turkmen minister of rural construction; and on the release of Setdar Movlamov from his duties as Turkmen minister of rural construction.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF USSR BROADCASTING COMMITTEE DIES

LD310933 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 July 1978 publishes on page 3 a 500-word obituary on Leonid Semenovich Maksakov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, who died "suddenly" on 24 July 1978 at the age of 68. The obituary is signed by "a group of comrades."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 31 JULY

LD010500 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0030 GMT on 31 July reports that weather is hindering the harvest in the Ukraine. In a week, grain crops have been reaped on 129,000 hectares in Kirovogradskaya Oblast; threshing has been completed on one third of the area.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 31 July reports the following harvest news:

--In Chimkentskaya Oblast, grain harvesting has been completed. Barley and wheat occupied 500,000 hectares and the average yield was 18.5 quintals per hectare.

--In Orlovskaya Oblast, harvesting has begun under difficult weather conditions. Attachments for harvesting flattened grain crops are being used.

--In Kurskaya Oblast, grain crops have been harvested on 100,000 hectares so far. More than 1 million tons of grain crops have been pledged for sale to the state this year.

--Most of the harvest in Krymskaya Oblast has been completed. About 600,000 tons of grain crops from the new harvest have arrived at elevators and collection points. The sale of grain crops to the state continues.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 31 July reports that farmers in Krasnoyarskiy Kray have begun selling the fourth million ton of grain crops to the state. Many farms have already overfulfilled the plan. This year Krasnoyarskiy Kray plans to sell 4.35 million tons of grain crops to the state. The radio reports that harvesting has begun in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. The first combines have gone into the fields in Orlovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts. The machinery must contend with difficult conditions as grain crops in large areas have been flattened by the wind. Harvesting has also started on the Virgin Lands in the western part of Orenburgskaya Oblast; crops must be harvested on more than 1 million hectares. In Belorussia, Brestskaya and Gomelskaya Oblasts have begun selling grain crops to the state. The harvesting front has moved from the southern to the central regions. More than 500 farms are now harvesting grain and ear crops. The radio says that designers in the Don area are working on a new grain harvesting combine, more powerful than those now in use. Called the Vityaz, the new combine will undergo serious testing this year.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 31 July reports that Ryazanskaya Oblast has 450 harvest-transport complexes. Harvesting has started, in difficult conditions in some large areas because the grain crops have been flattened by wind. In Voronezhskaya Oblast, the radio reports, grain crops have been cut on 600,000 hectares to date.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 31 July reports that in the Don area farms are engaged in a mass sale of grain crops to the state. So far about 3 million tons have been delivered to elevators. Convoys are being used on a large scale to transport the grain crops. Most of the trucks being used carry 12-25 tons each. The loads cannot be weighed on all farms because the number of large scales is insufficient.

TADZHIKISTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON AGRICULTURE

LD281866Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee was held today in Dushanbe. The participants discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the tasks of communists and all working people in the republic arising from the decision of the plenum and Comrade Brezhnev's report on the further development of agriculture in the USSR.

The rapporteur, Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, and others who spoke noted the significant successes achieved by the republic's rural workers. For example, over the past 7 years the average annual volume in gross agricultural produce has increased by 80 percent and the production of cotton has risen 1.7 times. At the same time, the plenum's participants disclosed serious shortcomings that still exist and mapped out measures to eradicate them. This has been reflected in a decision containing a program for the further development of agriculture in Tadzhikistan.

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON CPSU CC PLENUM

LD281411Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An Armenain CP Central Committee plenum was held 18 July.

The plenum examined the question "of the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the tasks of the communists and all the working people of the republic stemming from the Central Committee plenum resolution and the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 'On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture.'"

The report was delivered by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The following comrades spoke in the debate on the report: S.M. Mkhitaryan, first secretary of Echmiadzinskiy Raykom; K.A. Oganesyan, first secretary of Sisianskiy Raykom; Z.K. Alaverdyan, leader of a link of the Aygeovit Village Sovkohz in Idzhevanskiy Rayon; G.V. Tardzhumanyan, Armenian SSR minister of agriculture; T.Ts. Saroyan, first secretary of Artikskiy Raykom; G.A. Tatevovyan, Armenain SSR minister of rural construction; Hero of Socialist Labor S.Ye. Nazaryan, chairman of the Dzerzhinskiy Kolkhoz in Maralik village of Aniyskiy Rayon; M.A. Nuridzhanyan, first secretary of Vardenisskiy Raykom; M.G. Gevorkyan, chief of the Glavarmvodstroy Administration; and K.V. Aleksandryan, general director of the Armselkhozmek-Hanizatskya Science and Production Association.

The plenum heard a report "On the Work of the Armenian CP Central Committee Politburo Since the 26th Armenian CP Congress," delivered by Comrade P.R. Anisimov, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The following comrades spoke in the debate on this question: Kh.L. Mandalyan, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom of the Armenian CP Yerevan Organization; S.S. Oganesyan, first secretary of Artashatskiy Raykom; and M.A. Torosyan, worker in the Leninakan forging and press equipment plant.

The Armenian CP Central Committee adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

Comrade N.I. Grishakov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee machinery, participated in the plenum.

TSELINOGRADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ON VIRGIN LANDS AGRICULTURE

LD3116llY Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent V. Krinitskiy dispatch: "Resources of Reclaimed Virgin Land"]

[Excerpts] Tselinogradskaya Oblast--A Kazakhstan CP Tselinogradskiy Obkom plenum, which discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the tasks advanced at the plenum in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was held in an atmosphere of high exactingness, principles and criticism.

Tselinogradskiy Obkom First Secretary N.Ye. Morozov, who delivered the report, and others who spoke, unanimously noted that the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions have been greeted by profound satisfaction among communists and all working people of the oblast. They have given farmers and stockmen in the Virgin Land new strength and have given rise to powerful labor enthusiasm.

Striking changes have taken place in the tenor of the Virgin Land people's life. Their prosperity has increased. Some 2.1 million square meters of well-appointed housing, schools for 46,500 pupils and dozens of clubs, trade centers, hospitals and kindergartens have been built in villages and rayon centers. The income of kolkhoz members has almost doubled, and the salary of sovkhoz workers has increased by two-thirds.

However, the maximum return on invested funds has still not been achieved everywhere, and the experience of leading collectives and innovators does not always become common property. Some farms violate the requirements of the soil protective system of farming, are only slowly introducing crop rotation and are failing to pay due attention to seed growing and strain updating in grain crops. This attitude is also leading to a reduction in yields, given the harsh soil and climatic conditions of that zone. Yields are particularly patchy today on farms in Astrakhanskiy, Krasnoznamenskiy, Yermentauskiy and Seletinskiy rayons.

The plenum participants paid special attention to the problems of further developing the public livestock-raising. Interfarm cooperation enterprises are being successfully put into practice in the Virgin Land, large mechanized complexes are being constructed and existing farm units are being modernized and are switching to industrial technology. Nevertheless, the sector's resources are by no means fully exploited. The oblast's fodder fields are still not in line with current structural requirements. Fodder preparation has not been properly organized on farms. On some sovkhozes in Tengizskiy, Vishnevskiy and Marinovskiy rayons the livestock population is increasing only slowly; there is much barrenness and low productivity; and herd reproduction, breeding and veterinary work is badly organized.

The plenum sharply criticized the leaders of Tselinogradselstroy, Tselinogradtyazhstroy and other contract organizations that have permitted a reduction in the volume of construction work.

KUYBYSHEVSKIY OBKOM NOTES LAG IN LIVESTOCK-RAISING

LD281107Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent P. Grigorenko dispatch: "Action Program"]

[Excerpts] Kuybyshevskaya Oblast--A CPSU obkom plenum has been held in Kuybyshev to discuss the outcome of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the tasks of communists arising from the plenum resolution and the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture."

Obkom First Secretary V.P. Orlov, who delivered the report, and those who spoke in the discussion, approving the plenum decisions, noted that the Trans-Volga region every year has more and more opportunities to increase its production and sale to the state of agricultural products by specializing and intensifying the sector. By relying on growing state aid, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have improved results in farming.

At the same time, the plenum spoke with communist directness and in a mood of sharp criticism of serious shortcomings in the development of agriculture. In a number of regions and on a number of farms, obvious errors and mistakes are being permitted in switching livestock-raising to an industrial footing. In some places, small pig-raising farm units have been prematurely abolished, breeding work with dairy livestock has not been organized and complexes are being stocked only slowly with high yield cows suitable for machine milking. On certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes some premises on which large funds have been spent are still empty.

Some interfarm associations are also permitting errors in raising and fattening cattle and pigs. In a number of instances livestock weights are less than planned. As a result, in the second year of the 5-year plan the oblast failed to meet the target for beef production. In the first 6 months of this year many rayons produced less beef than last year.

The rapporteur and communists who spoke at the plenum rightly attributed the lag in the development of livestock-raising to a lack of fodder.

SEMIPALATINSKIY OBKOM PLENUM VIEWS EQUIPMENT REPAIR DELAYS

LD311029Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG report under general heading: "The Party's Plans are the People's Plans"]

[Excerpt] Semipalatinsk--A plenum of the [Semipalatinskiy] Kazakhstan CP Obkom has examined the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the tasks of the oblast's party organization arising from the plenum resolutions and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In his report A.G. Ramazanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, and those taking part in the debate, expressing warm approval for the party's agrarian policy and the measures aimed at further advancing the country's agriculture, spoke of the need to make a worthy contribution to their fulfillment.

In recent years there has been an improvement in the technical equipment of sovkhozes and kolkhozes and an increase in the power available to labor. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, average annual grain production has increased.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes successfully managed the 6 month plans for the sale of meat, milk, eggs and wool to the state. Farmers are speeding up the harvesting and striving to sell as much grain as possible to the state.

At the same time those taking part in the plenum expressed great concern at the delay in the repair of equipment. Some harvesting machines are still not working. Areas requiring irrigation and resources for further development of sheep-raising are not being fully utilized. In a number of places losses of meat and wool are being tolerated due to poor organization of sheep grazing and fattening and through delivering sheep at a low weight.

YAROSLAVSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD2811O5Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent N. Skorolupov dispatch: "Toward New Heights in Developing the Non-Chernozem Zone"]

[Excerpts] Yaroslavskaya Oblast--Rural workers in the Non-Chernozem Zone have greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture," as a militant action program. Wholeheartedly approving our party's Leninist agrarian policy aimed at raising the prosperity of the Soviet people, the working people of Yaroslavskaya Oblast have concentrated all their efforts and attention on implementing the tasks set by the party. This was discussed in an interested and exacting way at a Yaroslavskiy Obkom plenum.

The report by Obkom First Secretary F.I. Koshchenkov and statements by the plenum participants revealed an impressive picture of the changes which have taken place on the oblast's farms since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum.

From a position of high exactingness, the plenum participants said that the results achieved are still not in accordance with the existing potential and the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. Farms in the oblast are in great debt to the state and have failed to meet the state plan for the sale of potatoes, vegetables, milk and meat. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are also lagging behind the 5-year plan targets for a number of other indicators.

The struggle for efficiency and quality has not yet become the main part of the work of party, soviet and economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists everywhere. Some party committees do not always examine in depth the socioeconomic processes taking place in the countryside or show proper persistence in exploiting opportunities to increase crop yields and livestock productivity. This can primarily be accounted for by serious omissions in the work of the Yaroslavmelioratsiya Association, which every year fails to meet plans for commissioning reclaimed land. The work of the association has repeatedly been the object of discussion in oblast organizations, including the party obkom. However, the steps outlined to eliminate the shortcomings have still not been implemented.

COSMONAUTS BEGIN NEW TECHNOLOGICAL TESTS ONBOARD SALYUT

LD311620Y Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Center, July 31, TASS--Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov continue carrying out the programme of scientific-technical research and experiments on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2. The crew of the complex started a new biological experiment with the aim of research into the distinctive genetic features of the development of seed sprouts in the conditions of weightlessness.

Work is continuing with the transport spaceship Progress-2. The cosmonauts are transferring used equipment into the cargo compartment of the spaceship. Additional air pressurization from the stocks delivered into the orbit in the transport ship is done today. A part of the air was spent during the space walk of the cosmonauts as well as in the technological experiments in the Splav (alloy) equipment.

A new cycle of technological tests was carried out according to the programme of the "resonance" experiment. The aim of the trials is to study the dynamic characteristics of the orbital complex and determine the magnitude of the loads acting on its structure. The onboard systems of the Salyut-6 station and both spaceships are functioning normally. Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well. Research in the near-earth orbit is continuing.

JOINT SPACE EXPERIMENT WITH FRENCH PLANNED FOR 1979

LD281437Y Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 28, TASS--The new Soviet-French space experiment Arcad-3 is to be carried out in 1979, a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Novikov, vice chairman of the Intercosmos Council under the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Instruments manufactured by Soviet and French experts are to be installed in a Soviet satellite of the Intercosmos series.

The aim of the experiment, said Nikolay Novikov, is to study various phenomena in the ionosphere and magnetosphere, including during northern lights. Several joint meetings of experts of the two countries have been held over last year in the course of preparations for the experiment. Now preparations are at their final stage. The forthcoming Soviet-French experiment is a logical follow-up to the two joint projects carried out earlier within the framework of the Arcad programme.

Oreol-1 and Oreol-2 satellites were launched according to the Arcad programme in the Soviet Union in December 1971 and in December 1973. On their board was scientific equipment designed in the Soviet Union and France. The main objective of the joint experiments by the scientists of the two countries was research into physical phenomena in the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere at high latitudes and study of the nature of the northern lights. As a result of the Arcad-1 and Arcad-2 experiments, Nikolay Novikov noted, important scientific data as regards the physics of aurora borealis have been obtained. Their analysis is continuing at the computer centers of the Space Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the National Center of Space Exploration of France. The Arcad-3 experiment will widen the knowledge of scientists on this problem, too.

NEED SEEN FOR STRENGTHENING OF LEGAL NORMS IN ARMY LIFE

LD311007Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen Judiciary A. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor: "Relying on Legality and Law and Order"]

[Text] The USSR Constitution sets the Soviet Armed Forces the crucial task of reliably defending the socialist fatherland and of being in a state of constant combat readiness in order to guarantee an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. The fulfillment of that task presupposes a high level of discipline among troops and a high level of organization in all sectors of military administration. It demands that every serviceman strictly observe all the laws, regulations and other legal rules regulating the life and activity of the army and navy.

The current state of strengthening the socialist law and order in the armed forces is characterized by further improvement of military legislation, a more responsible approach by soldiers to the performance of their official duties and also an intensification of control over the activity of responsible personnel [dolzhnostnyee litsa]. Commanders, political officers, the control and auditing apparatus of headquarters and services, military justice organs and the entire army and navy community seek to insure that respect for regulations and the law becomes a personal conviction for every serviceman. They do not overlook a single deviation from the procedure and rules of military service.

The unit until recently commanded by Lt Col V. Sukhoruchenko, for instance, is notable for its persistent successes. Vladimir Stepanovich has now been appointed to a higher post. Strict adherence to regulations by commanders, the creation in every subunit of an intolerant atmosphere toward any manifestation of slackness and the precise fulfillment by servicemen of their official duties number among the conditions that insured the steady growth of soldiers' combat skills and the high level of discipline and organization.

A range of measures aimed at fostering conscious military discipline among personnel has been devised and is persistently put into practice in the unit. Lectures, talks and thematic evenings with the participation of various categories of serviceman are held there in close collaboration with military jurists of the garrison.

Strict control has been established there over the legality of issued orders and instructions. Officer personnel are trained to reexamine the law and regulations and to consult with military jurists in every necessary case before making a decision. Naturally, it is easier for soldiers and sergeants to master the demands of service in such an atmosphere. The unconditional fulfillment of these demands has become a natural norm of behavior for every serviceman.

Life provides many such examples. Essentially, every success by soldiers in combat training and service is based on the concern of commanders and political officers to maintain in units and on ships a firm procedure according to regulations and a high level of responsibility in every serviceman for the fulfillment of military duty and the requirements of the laws, regulations, the military oath and the moral norms of socialist intercourse. The individual instances of violation of the rules of military service which, as checks show, are most frequently the result of neglect in educational work with personnel or tolerance shown toward violators of discipline by some commanders and chiefs appear therefore in particular contrast.

In the process of exercising legal supervision, the military prosecutor of the Mogilev Garrison revealed a number of unseemly acts by servicemen of one particular unit. Instances of discipline violations were taking place there. Neither the unit commander nor the other officers, although they were aware of the violations, took the necessary action. Reacting only to a report from the garrison's military prosecutor, the responsible officer of personnel began to carry out their direct duties more accurately and put the unit in proper order with the aid of higher authority.

Unfortunately, commanders and chiefs do not always check their decisions against the law and regulations. Pvt V. Mekhota was sentenced to 5 days in custody by his unit commander for insubordination and systematic violation of the daily routine. However, on the same day Lt Col A. Karpenko released the offender from his punishment in contravention of Article 95 of the disciplinary code.

It need hardly be said that such a situation of poor exactingness toward subordinates and arbitrary handling of the military service rules is fraught with the most unpleasant consequences.

One guarantee of the proper implementation of military law norms in units and on ships is control over the activity of commanders and other officer personnel by higher ranking commanders and personnel and also chiefs of services. There is no room for violations of military, fiscal and economic discipline wherever commanders and chiefs control their subordinates according to a plan, promptly detect work shortcomings and help to eliminate them and also educate personnel in a spirit of high responsibility to their work, party principles and profound respect for the letter and spirit of the laws. Unfortunately, matters are not everywhere like this.

A shortage of clothing items was discovered in the storehouse of one unit. In order to establish the reason for this it was necessary to conduct an audit and an administrative investigation in order to make a substantiated decision on repairing the loss, take steps against those responsible for the shortage and also draw necessary conclusions for the future. But neither the unit commander nor Lt Col V. Ryabchenko, his rear services deputy, did this; they attempted to cover up what had happened. In fact, the shortage was known to the deputy commander for the rear information and also to the chief of the clothing service. It would seem that these comrades would surely act in accordance with the law. But no; their desire not to "let the cat out of the bag" was to them more important than state interests. It required intervention by the military prosecutor and the district commander to give a principled appraisal of what had happened and to elicit the reasons for the uneconomic attitude toward public property.

Nor have instances been eliminated of some senior chiefs issuing economic instructions without taking into account the material and other opportunities for performing the instructions by legitimate means. As a result, those charged with the instructions often have to assign personnel away from combat training and direct them to various "jobs," and also have to use available facilities for other than the direct purpose for which they were intended.

The daily activity of commanders, political officers and other officer personnel is connected with people. It is the official and party duty of every military leader to shape correctly his relations with subordinates and to be concerned for them.

Disrespect, tactlessness and indifference to the legitimate request of a subordinate are incompatible with military ethics. There is no doubt that the military collectives dealing strictly with those who disregard the rules of socialist intercourse and the norms of behavior for servicemen are acting correctly. Not very long ago, for instance, the officer comrade's court of honor of a particular unit examined and made a proper judgment of instances of a disrespectful attitude toward subordinates on the part of Technical Services Lt Col A. Gavrilov.

It would be good if everybody entrusted to work with people adopted the words of L.I. Brezhnev in his book "Malaya Zemlya," "Even if a person makes a mistake, nobody is justified in shouting him down.... Yes, the person at fault must carry the responsibility, whether it be party, administrative or, finally, judicial responsibility. But any wound of people's self-esteem or belittling of their dignity is wrong."

Our laws are imbued with a spirit of genuine humanism. They take into account the interests of society and the individual to an equal extent. Acting according to the law and regulations means acting fairly and humanely.

The organs of the military prosecutor's office exercise highest supervision over the uniform and exact implementation of the laws in the armed forces. Military prosecutors are obliged to expose violations of the laws and regulations and to take action to restore legality, the violated rules and the violated interests of servicemen and other citizens. The maintainence of a high level of military discipline and combat readiness among troops and the preservation of socialist property are at the forefront of attention here.

Some examples of such activity by military prosecutors have already been mentioned above. However, it must be noted that the instances cited of violations of the law and regulations could not happen if more efficient on-the-spot preventive work were carried out and if the causes and conditions contributing to the offenses were more actively ascertained and eliminated, even using the methods of prosecutor supervision.

At times some of our workers lack sufficient persistence and principle. For instance, military prosecutors submitting reports and complaints concerning violations of the law are not always seeking to really eliminate those violations. Some are content to report on some supposed action which has been taken.

The party's instructions on the need for a substantial improvement in the work of law enforcement organs in connection with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and on improving their initiative, principle and implacability in combating violations of Soviet law and order bear most directly on the activity of the organs of military justice. The conscientious, skillful and practical implementation of these instructions is an indispensable condition for the further strengthening of military discipline and law and order among the troops, and for maintaining the combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy at the level demanded in the Constitution.

SERGEANTS, PETTY OFFICERS MUST IMPROVE TRAINING OF TROOPS

LD281459Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Attention and Concern for the Sergeants and Petty Officers"]

[Excerpts] In the successful solution of the tasks set by the USSR Defense Ministry for the current training year--the year of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces--a considerable role is allocated to the sergeants and petty officers. The militant, reliable assistants of the officers, ensigns and warrant officers, they educate the soldiers and sailors in a spirit of boundless devotion to the motherland and Communist Party and of precise observance of the requirements of the Soviet laws, military oath and rules. They teach the soldiers and sailors military specialties and the skillful mastery of combat equipment and armaments.

But sergeants and petty officers far from universally fulfill their service duties to the full or are exacting and solicitous commanders. Some of them display liberalism and condescension in assessing the behavior of soldiers and sailors, forgetting that statutory exactingness is their official duty. There are also cases of junior commanders closing their eyes to misdeeds by their subordinates and to violations of statutory mutual relations between soldiers drafted at different times. Not all sergeants and petty officers make skillful use of the right granted to them by statute to encourage deserving soldiers and make strictly answerable those who are negligent.

The reasons for these shortcomings in the activity of junior commanders lie in poor leadership by their officers, ensigns, and warrant officers. There are frequent cases of officers giving orders to soldiers and sailors, bypassing their immediate chiefs. Sergeants and petty officers are rudely rebuked in front of their personnel and in the presence of their subordinates. Sometimes they are made responsible for certain mistakes with no regard for whether the particular error was caused not by carelessness but by lack of experience. We cannot tolerate such defects.

The commanders, political organs and staffs are called upon constantly to improve training and educational work with sergeants and petty officers, to develop in them lofty moral-political and combat qualities and to teach them the art of leading their subordinates. It is essential to insure a high ideological standard and effectiveness of political classes among junior commanders and to explain to them thoroughly the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the tasks facing the armed forces, units and ships.

Now that the summer combat training has become particularly intensive, the most favorable opportunities are available for improving the field, air and naval training of sergeants and petty officers and their ability to lead their subordinates under the complex conditions of modern warfare and to achieve victory. It is important that at exercises and training sessions officers should not replace junior commanders but should give them scope for independence and initiative, analyze deeply their errors and generalize and disseminate progressive experience.

A very important duty of the sergeants and petty officers is to rely on the aktiv and rally the collective of the division, team, crew or post and to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward the slightest deviations from the statutory provisions and norms of communist morality. To this end they must study daily the individual qualities of their subordinates, reveal promptly the reasons for violations of discipline, prevent misdeeds and reinforce comradeship among the troops. Experience shows that it is in precisely these matters that the sergeants and petty officers encounter many complications. Therefore the commanders and political workers must equip them with knowledge of the bases of military pedagogy and psychology and the principles and methods of educating people.

The party and Komsomol organizations can do a great deal for the successful establishment and ideological-theoretical and professional growth of junior commanders. It is important to insure that sergeants and petty officers, who are communists and Komsomol members are personally exemplary in fulfilling their official duty and to insure that moral and ethical norms of behavior are observed and actively participate in socialist competition and social life.

To instruct and educate the sergeants and petty officers daily and instill in them the necessary qualities and skills of commanders requires enhancing still further their role in the struggle for the personnel's firm discipline, the precise and efficient organization of the training process and the constant combat readiness of the units and ships.

AIR FORCE AKTIV VIEWS JULY CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD281527Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Col V. Izgarshev report: "Party Aktiv Conference"]

[Text] A conference of the Air Force Main Staff and Directorates Party Aktiv has been held to discuss the tasks of party organizations arising from the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum resolution and the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov, Air Force commander, who delivered the report, and Comrades P. Kursanov, M. Mishuk, R. Bulgakov, A. Pozdnyakov, I. Modyayev, S. Strakhov and N. Tsymbal, who participated in the discussion, said that the communists and entire personnel of the Air Force unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The conference deeply and thoroughly analyzed the activity of the party organizations of the departments, directorates and services of the Air Force central apparatus. The conference stressed that seeing the future clearly, being strictly guided by plans and struggling to fulfill them unconditionally and to a high standard, improving work in the selection and education of cadres, enhancing the vanguard role and personal responsibility of communists toward the work entrusted to them, improving control over the implementation of party and government decisions and also orders and directives, better publicizing leading experience, more actively using the powerful levers of socialist competition, and other conclusions arising directly from the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions are vital tasks for every party organization.

A. Volkov, sector chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, participated in the work of the party aktiv conference.

KIEV MILITARY DISTRICT MISSILE AND ARTILLERY CHIEF DIES

LD310903 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 July 1978 publishes on page 4 a 300-word obituary for Lt Gen of Artillery Konstantin Petrovich Ryabov, who died "after a prolonged, serious illness." Ryabov was born in 1923 and in recent years was chief of missile troops and artillery of the Kiev Military District. The obituary is signed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, I.G. Pavlovskiy and others.

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